

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

As stated in Administrative Order 2017-16, dated November 9, 2017, the Department's Divisions of Air Quality and Air Compliance and Enforcement shall exercise their enforcement discretion to allow a gasoline dispensing facility constructed before the date of the Administrative Order to decommission a Stage II vapor recovery system if the decommissioning is performed in accordance with the adopted amendments at N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3(h).

N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3(h), and other relevant portions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-16, are reproduced in this document.

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE CODE  
TITLE 7  
CHAPTER 27

**Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution by Volatile Organic Compounds**

**7:27-16.1 Definitions**

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

**“AASHTO”** means American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

**“Aboveground storage tank”** or **“AST”** means any storage tank that is not an underground storage tank.

**“Actual emissions”** means the rate at which an air contaminant is actually emitted, either directly or indirectly, to the outdoor atmosphere, in units of mass per calendar year, seasonal period, or other time period specified in this subchapter.

**“Adhesion primer”** or **“adhesion promoter”** means a coating that is applied to a polyolefin part to promote the adhesion of a subsequent coating. An adhesion primer or promoter is identified as such on its accompanying safety data (SDS) sheet.

**“Adhesive”** means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

**“Aerosol coating product”** means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that is dispensed by means of a propellant and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Aerospace coating”** means a coating to be applied to the fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including prototypes and test models.

**“Agitator”** means an apparatus with an external seal used to shake, stir, or mix material in an enclosed vessel.

**“Air-assisted airless spray”** means a coating spray application system using fluid pressure to atomize the coating and lower air pressure to adjust the shape of the spray pattern.

**“Air contaminant”** means any substance, other than water or distillates of air, present in the atmosphere as solid particles, liquid particles, vapors or gases.

**“Air-dried coating”** means a coating that is cured at a temperature of up to 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit).

**“Airless cleaning system”** means a solvent cleaning machine that operates under vacuum and seals at a differential pressure of 0.50 pounds per square inch or less, prior to the introduction of solvent or solvent vapor into the cleaning chamber, and maintains this differential pressure under vacuum during all cleaning and drying cycles.

**“Airless spray”** means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by forcing it through a small nozzle opening at high pressure. The coating is not mixed with air before it exits from the nozzle opening.

**“Air-tight cleaning system”** means a solvent cleaning machine that seals at a differential pressure of 0.50 pounds per square inch or less, prior to the introduction of solvent or solvent vapor into the cleaning chamber, and maintains this differential pressure during all cleaning and drying cycles.

**“Alter”** means to effect an alteration of equipment or control apparatus.

**“Alteration”** means one of the following changes to equipment or control apparatus, or to a source operation, for which a permit has been issued:

1. If the equipment, control apparatus, or source operation is subject to preconstruction permit requirements, a change which requires a permit revision under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18; or
2. If the equipment, control apparatus, or source operation is at a facility for which an operating permit has been issued, a change, which requires a minor modification or a significant modification of the permit under N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23 or 24.

**“Antifoulant coating”** or **“antifouling coating”** means a coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, which is

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

registered with EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C.A. §136).

**“Antifouling sealer/tiecoat”** means a coating applied over a biocidal antifouling coating to prevent the release of biocides into the environment and/or to promote adhesion between an antifouling and a primer or other antifouling.

**“AP-42”** means the January 1995, 5th edition of the manual entitled "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors," which is published by the EPA, including supplements A through G and any subsequent revisions, as supplemented or amended and incorporated herein by reference. The manual may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia, 22161, (703) 487-4650; or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, (202) 783-3228. In addition, the manual can be accessed electronically through the EPA Technology Transfer Network CHIEF site at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html>.

**“Application equipment cleaning”** means the process of flushing or removing resin and gel coats from the interior or exterior of equipment that is used to apply resin or gel coat in the manufacturing of fiberglass parts.

**“Applicable VOC”** means any VOC which has a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of organic substances of 0.02 pounds per square inch (1.0 millimeters of mercury) absolute or greater at standard conditions.

**“Architectural coating”** means a coating to be applied at the site of installation to the following: stationary structures or their appurtenances, portable buildings, pavements, or curbs. This term does not include adhesives and coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles.

**“Asphalt”** means a solid, semisolid, or liquid material, produced by mixing bituminous substances together with gravel, crushed rock or similar materials, and used commonly as a coating or paving.

**“Assembly adhesive”** means any chemical material used in the joining of one fiberglass, metal, foam, or wood part to another to form a temporary or permanently bonded assembly. Assembly adhesives include, but are not limited to, methacrylate adhesives and putties made from polyester or vinyl ester resin mixed with inert fillers or fibers.

**“ASTM”** means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**“Atomized resin application”** means a resin application technology in which the resin leaves the application equipment and breaks into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Atomized application methods include, but are not limited to, resin spray guns and resin chopper spray guns.

**“Authorized inspection agency”** means any one of the following that employs an authorized inspector:

1. An insurance company that is licensed or registered in New Jersey to write aboveground storage tank insurance;
2. An owner or operator of one or more aboveground storage tanks; or
3. An independent organization or person contracted by an aboveground storage tank owner or operator to perform an inspection.

**“Authorized inspector”** means a person authorized by the tank owner or operator to conduct floating roof inspections. This person may be an employee of the tank owner or operator or a contractor.

**“Automated parts handling system”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, a mechanical device that carries parts and/or baskets containing parts at a controlled speed from the initial loading of soiled or wet parts through the removal of the cleaned or dried parts.

**“Automobile and light-duty assembly”** means the manufacturing of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers, or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross vehicle weight or less, that is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans.

**“Automobile or light duty truck surface coating operation”** means the application, flash-off, and curing of the primer, topcoat, and repair coat on the main body and other exterior sheetmetal of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers, or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross vehicle weight or less which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans. This term includes the entire coating application system, including all spray booths, flash-off areas, and ovens in which surface coating formulations within the same spray primer, topcoat, or repair operation category are applied, dried and cured.

**“Automotive elastomeric coating”** means a coating designed for application over surfaces of flexible mobile equipment and mobile equipment components, such as elastomeric bumpers.

**“Automotive impact resistant coating”** means a coating designed to resist chipping caused by road debris.

**“Automotive jambing clear coat”** means a fast-drying, ready-to-spray clear coat applied to surfaces such as door jambs and trunk and hood edges to allow for quick closure.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Automotive lacquer”** means a thermoplastic coating applied directly to the bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and which is resoluble in its original solvent.

**“Automotive low-gloss coating”** means a coating which exhibits a gloss reading less than or equal to 25 on a 60° glossmeter.

**“Automotive multi-colored topcoat”** means a topcoat that exhibits more than one color, is packaged in a single container, and camouflages surface defects on areas of heavy use, including, but not limited to, cargo beds and other surfaces of trucks and other utility vehicles.

**“Automotive pretreatment”** means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, that is applied directly to the bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings.

**“Automotive primer-sealer”** means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile equipment components prior to the application of a topcoat to provide corrosion resistance, to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings, to promote color uniformity, and to promote the ability of the undercoat to resist penetration by the topcoat.

**“Automotive primer-surfacer”** means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile equipment components prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of:

1. Filling surface imperfections in the substrate;
2. Providing corrosion resistance; and
3. Promoting adhesion of subsequent coatings.

**“Automotive specialty coating”** means a coating which has been determined by the Department to have only specialized, relatively low-volume uses. This term includes, but is not limited to, elastomeric coatings, adhesion promoters, low gloss coatings, bright metal trim repair coatings, jamming clear coats, impact resistant coatings, rubberized asphaltic underbody coatings, uniform finish blenders, or weld-through primers applied to automotive surfaces and lacquer topcoats applied to a historic motor vehicle.

**“Automotive topcoat”** means a coating or a series of coatings applied over an automotive primer-surfacer, automotive primer-sealer or existing finish on the surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components for the purpose of protection or beautification.

**“Automotive touch up repair and refinish”** means an application of automotive topcoat to cover minor finishing imperfections which are equal to or less than one inch in diameter.

**“Automotive/transportation part”** or **“automotive/transportation product”** means an interior or exterior component of a motor vehicle or mobile source.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Background concentration”** means, with respect to the measurement of the emission of VOC from a component, the concentration of VOC in the ambient air as determined within the facility and at least one meter upwind of the component being tested.

**“Baked coating”** means a category of coating, other than a high bake or low bake coating, which is cured at a temperature at or above 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit).

**“Ballasting”** means the loading of water or other liquid into a marine tank vessel's cargo tank to obtain proper propeller, rudder, and hull immersion.

**“Batch”** means the material retained in a batch operation, measured at any instant prior to, during, or at the completion of the conversion.

**“Batch cycle emission rate”** means the total emissions of air contaminants per batch divided by the batch cycle time in hours.

**“Batch cycle time”** means the total elapsed time per batch in any single manufacturing process vessel, including all phases of the operation during which the vessel contains process materials, excluding time waiting for removal from the vessel.

**“Batch operation”** means a type of manufacturing process in which fixed amounts of one or more process materials are introduced into a manufacturing process vessel where they are retained for a prescribed amount of time during which they are converted. Starting materials for a batch are not introduced into the vessel until the previous batch has been removed.

**“Batch mix asphalt plant”** means an asphalt plant where the aggregate and asphalt cement or other binder are mixed in equipment other than a rotary dryer.

**“Batch vapor cleaning machine”** means a vapor cleaning machine in which the individual parts or a set of parts that are being cleaned move through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are introduced into the cleaning machine. The term includes, but is not limited to, solvent cleaning machines, such as ferris wheel cleaners or cross rod machines, that clean multiple loads simultaneously and that are manually loaded.

**“Black automotive coating”** means a coating that meets both of the following criteria:

1. Maximum lightness: 23 units; and
2. Saturation: less than 2.8, where saturation equals the square root of  $A^2 + B^2$ .

These criteria are based on Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry. For spherical geometry, specular included, maximum lightness is 33 units.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Blowdown event”** means the non-emergency release of natural gas from a pipeline for the purposes of inspection, maintenance, or repair and where, in the absence of control, more than 2,000 pounds of VOC could be released to the atmosphere.

**“Boiler serving an electric generating unit”** means a steam generating unit used for generating electricity including a unit serving a cogeneration facility.

**“Brake horsepower”** or **“bhp”** means a measure of mechanical power generated by a reciprocating engine determined by a brake attached to the shaft coupling.

**“British thermal unit”** or **“BTU”** means the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one avoirdupois pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at 39.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

**“Business machine”** means a device that uses electronic or mechanical methods to process information, perform calculations, print or copy information or convert sound into electrical impulses for transmission, including devices listed in Standard Industrial Classification Code numbers 3572, 3573, 3574, 3579, and 3661, and photocopy machines, a subcategory of Standard Industrial Classification Code number 3861.

**“Calendar day”** means the 24 hour period from 12 o'clock midnight to 12 o'clock midnight the following day.

**“Camouflage coating”** means a coating principally used by the military to conceal equipment from detection.

**“Can coating”** means exterior and interior spray coating in two-piece can lines; interior and exterior coating in sheet coating lines for three-piece cans; side seam spray coating and interior spray coating in can fabricating lines for three-piece cans; and sealing compound application and sheet coating in end coating lines.

**“Capacity”** means the volume of liquid that is capable of being stored in a vessel, determined by multiplying the vessel's internal cross-sectional area by the internal height of the shell.

**“Capture efficiency”** means the amount of VOC entering a capture system and delivered to a control device expressed as a ratio of the total VOC generated by a source of VOC.

**“CARB”** means the California Air Resources Board.

**“CARB-certified Phase I Enhanced Vapor Recovery system”** or **“CARB-certified Phase I EVR system”** means a Phase I vapor recovery system that has been certified by CARB in an Executive Order after February 1, 2001, which Executive Order has not been superseded or disapproved at the time of installation.

**“CARB-certified Phase II Enhanced Vapor Recovery system”** or **“CARB-certified Phase II EVR system”** means a Phase II vapor recovery system that has been certified by CARB in an

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

Executive Order after February 1, 2001, which Executive Order has not been superseded or disapproved at the time of installation.

**“Carbon adsorber”** means a bed of activated carbon into which an air/solvent, gas/vapor or liquid stream is routed and which adsorbs certain compound(s) found in the stream onto the carbon.

**“Carbon monoxide”** or **“CO”** means a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one carbon atom and one oxygen atom.

**“Cartridge filtration system”** means a system in which perforated canisters containing filtration paper and/or activated carbon are used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.

**“Catalytic oxidizer”** means a type of control apparatus which reduces the emission of air contaminants by causing the air contaminant molecules to decompose by oxidation, accomplished by preheating the gases being emitted to a predetermined temperature, which is less than required for thermal oxidation, and contacting the preheated gases with catalysts to promote decomposition.

**“Certificate”** means either an operating certificate or a temporary operating certificate.

**“CFR”** means the Code of Federal Regulations.

**“Chemical plant”** means any facility, or any part thereof, classified within the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) Major Group 28, "Chemical and Allied Products."

**“Clean produced water”** means water containing less than 35 milligrams of VOC per liter, as determined by the Diesel Range Organics option under EPA SW-846 Method 8015B or NJDEP Method OQA-QAM-025, Revision 6, and/or, if necessary, EPA SW-846 Test Method 8260, as supplemented or amended, and incorporated herein by reference. Hydrocarbons heavier than C14, as determined by Test Method ASTM E 260-85, as supplemented or amended and incorporated herein by reference, may be excluded from the total concentration. This term will be used within the context of tank degassing and cleaning operations. EPA SW-846 Method 8015B and EPA SW-846 Test Method 8260 are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161; phone number 1-800-553-6847. NJDEP Method OQA-QAM-025 Reference 6 is available on the Department's website at [www.nj.gov/dep/oqa/bboard.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/oqa/bboard.html). Test Method ASTM E 260-85 is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Post Office Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 or from its website at [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

**“Cleaning material”** means, with respect to a surface coating operation or graphic arts operation, a substance that contains VOCs and that is used for the purpose of removing dirt, grease, oil, or other contaminants from the surfaces of equipment used for the application of surface coatings.



NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Clear coating”** means a coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color and any coating used as an interior protective lining on any cylindrical metal shipping container of greater than one gallon capacity.

**“Clear coating (plastic)”** means a colorless coating that contains binders, but no pigment, and is formulated to form a transparent film.

**“Clear gel coat”** means a gel coat that is clear or translucent so that underlying colors are visible. This term does not include tooling gel coats used to build or repair molds.

**“Clear topcoat”** means the final coating, which contains binders by not opaque pigments and which is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film on wood furniture.

**“Closed molding”** means a molding process in which pressure is used to distribute resin through the reinforcing fabric placed between two mold surfaces to either saturate the fabric or fill the mold cavity. The pressure may be clamping pressure, fluid pressure, atmospheric pressure, or vacuum pressure, used either alone or in combination. The mold surfaces may be rigid or flexible. Closed molding includes, but is not limited to, compression molding with sheet molding compound, infusion molding, resin injection molding (RIM), vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding (VARTM), resin transfer molding (RTM), and vacuum-assisted compression molding. Processes in which a closed mold is used only to compact saturated fabric or remove air or excess resin from the fabric (such as in vacuum bagging), are not considered closed molding. Open molding steps, such as the application of a gel coat or skin coat layer by conventional open molding prior to a closed molding process, are not closed molding.

**“CO”** means carbon monoxide.

**“Coating of flat wood paneling and printed hardwood”** means the coating of hardwood, plywood, particle board, interior wood panels, exterior siding, exterior wood panels, tile boards, and hardboard paneling. This term includes, but is not limited to, cedar, plywood or redwood stocks, composition hard boards, particle boards, plywood panels, and any other panels or siding constructed of solid wood or a wood-containing product. This term excludes the coating of particle board used in furniture manufacturing.

**“Coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products”** means the application of any coating, excluding an adhesive, to any metal part or product including, but not limited to, large and small farm machinery, small appliances, office machinery, vending machines, industrial machinery, metal-covered doors, door frames, and electrical machinery.

**“Coating of wood furniture”** means the application of any surface coating formulation to any furnishing made of wood or a composite of wood including, but not limited to, kitchen cabinets, equipment cabinets, household furniture and office furniture.

**“Coil coating”** means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip available in rolls or coils.

**“Cold cleaning machine”** means a solvent cleaning machine, containing and/or using an unheated liquid which contains greater than five percent VOC or five percent HAP by weight, into which parts are placed for the purpose of removing dirt, grease, oil or other contaminants and coatings from the surfaces of the parts. This term includes both immersion cold cleaning machines and remote reservoir cold cleaning machines. The term does not include vapor cleaning machines and machines which do not have a solvent/air interface, such as airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

**“Coldset web lithographic printing”** means a lithographic printing process in which ink is allowed to dry naturally through evaporation and absorption, without the use of a heatset dryer.

**“Combined cycle combustion turbine”** means a combustion turbine that recovers heat from the turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

**“Combustion source”** means a source operation or item of equipment which combusts fuel.

**“Combustion turbine”** means an internal combustion engine fueled by liquid or gaseous fuel, in which blades are driven by combustion gases to generate mechanical energy in the form of a rotating shaft that drives an electric generator or other industrial equipment.

**“Complete”** means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary, as determined by the Department, for commencing technical review of the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of commencing technical review does not preclude the Department from requesting or accepting any additional information.

**“Component”** means, with respect to leak detection and repair, any part of a source operation, including any equipment and control apparatus, from which emissions of air contaminants may be released into the ambient air. This term includes, but is not limited to, any agitator, valve, flange, fitting, gasket, seal, joint, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, diaphragm, manhole, hatch, sight-glass, instrument connection or other connection, meter, or associate equipment. This term does not include a designed emission point of a stack or chimney.

**“Compressor”** means a device used to compress gases or vapors by the addition of energy, and includes all associated components used to make connections or seals.

**“Conductive ink”** means an ink used in screen printing which contains material that permits electric current to flow through printed lines or patterns.

**“Conservation vent”** means any valve designed and used to reduce evaporation losses of any VOC by limiting the amount of air admitted to, or vapors released from, the vapor space of a closed storage vessel.

**“Construction ballast”** means the filling of an underground storage tank with any VOC, including gasoline, to provide stability during construction.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Construction engine”** means a mobile engine used for construction at a site for a limited time period. Construction engine includes a mobile electric generator that is used until regular electric power lines are available to replace the function of the electric generator at the construction site. Construction engine does not include:

1. An engine attached to a foundation;
2. An engine (including any replacement engines) at the same location for more than 12 months;
3. An engine (including any replacement engines) at a seasonal source for at least 90 days per year for at least two years; or
4. An engine that is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time criteria in 2 or 3 above.

**“Control apparatus”** means any device which prevents or controls the emission of any air contaminant directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere.

**“Conveyorized surface cleaner”** means a surface cleaner through which the parts to be cleaned are moved by means of a continuous, automatic system.

**“Crude oil”** means petroleum extracted from the earth and that has not been processed in a refining operation.

**“Cured resin”** or “cured gel coat” means a resin or gel coat that has been polymerized and has changed from a liquid to a solid.

**“Custom topcoating”** means, with respect to automobiles and light duty trucks, the application of surface coating formulations, except during original equipment manufacturing, to the main body or other exterior areas of any passenger car or any motor vehicle capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross weight or less which is designed for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans, to achieve a finish that meets individual specifications, including, but not limited to, custom color, design, or gloss. It shall not include the use of adhesion promoters, zinc phosphate pretreatments, uniforming finishes or blenders, specialty primers for plastics, or low reflective accessory coatings.

**“Cutback asphalt”** means any paving asphalt which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents, or produced directly from the distillation of petroleum having vaporization properties similar to the blended and liquefied asphalt.

**“Day”** means calendar day.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Deck fitting”** means a functional or operational device on a tank floating roof that substantially closes or seals a penetration in the deck of the floating roof including, but not limited to, any access hatch, fixed roof support column and well, gauge float, gauge hatch, sample port, guidepole, ladder and well, rim vent, roof drain, roof leg, and vacuum breaker, and excluding the rim seal system.

**“Degassing”** means the process of removing organic vapors from a storage tank in preparation for human entry.

**“Delivery vessel”** means any vehicle designed and constructed or converted to be capable of transporting liquid VOC cargo such as gasoline or fuel oil. This term includes, but is not limited to, tank trucks, tank trailers, railroad tank cars, and marine tank vessels.

**“Department”** means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**“Destruction efficiency”** means the amount of VOC destroyed or removed by a control device expressed as a ratio of the total VOC entering the device.

**“Development”** means investigations in a laboratory or pilot plant directed toward the structuring or establishment of methods of manufacture or of specific designs of salable substances, devices or procedures, based upon previously discovered facts, scientific principles or substances. Development shall not include production for sale of established products through established processes; nor shall it include production in plant, works or semi-works equipment for distribution through market-testing channels.

**“Difficult to monitor component”** means any component located over 15 feet above ground when access is required from the ground, or any component located 9.6 feet away from a platform when access is required from a platform.

**“Digital printing”** means a method of printing in which an electronic output device transfers variable data, in the form of an image, from a computer to a substrate.

**“Dilution gas”** means air or gas from any source whatsoever added to the source gas emitted from a source operation.

**“Dip coat”** means a method of applying a coating material to a substrate by dipping the part into a tank of coating material.

**“Distillates of air”** means helium (He), nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), and xenon (Xe).

**“Domed roof”** means a self-supporting fixed roof attached to the top of an external floating roof tank to reduce evaporative losses.

**“DOT”** means the United States Department of Transportation.

**“Double seal floating roof”** means a floating roof with two complete and separate seal-envelope combinations, one above the other, containing an enclosed space between them. At least one of the seals must be supported by a mechanism which maintains constant seal contact with the inner surface of the vessel walls, despite surface and altitude irregularities.

**“Down time”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the period when a solvent cleaning machine is not cleaning parts and the sump heating coils, if present, are turned off.

**“Drum”** means any cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity, but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

**“Drum mix asphalt plant”** means an asphalt plant where the asphalt cement or other binder is added to the aggregate while the aggregate is still in the rotary dryer.

**“Dual-point vapor balance system”** means a vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

**“Dwell”** means, with respect to the operation of a solvent cleaning machine, the holding of parts after cleaning within the freeboard area and above the solvent vapor zone of a solvent cleaning machine, to allow solvent to drain from the parts or the basket holding the parts back into the solvent cleaning machine.

**“Dwell time”** means, with respect to the operation of a batch vapor cleaning machine or an in-line vapor cleaning machine, the period of time which begins when a parts basket is placed above the vapor zone of the vapor cleaning machine and which ends when solvent dripping ceases.

**“Electrical component”** or **“electronic component”** means a component that generates, converts, transmits, or modifies electrical energy. An electrical component or electronic component includes, but is not limited to, a wire, winding, stator, rotor, magnet, contact, relay, printed circuit board, printed wire assembly, wiring board, integrated circuit, resistor, capacitor, and transistors. Electrical component and electronic component do not include a cabinet in which an electrical component or an electronic component is housed.

**“Electric-dissipating coating”** means a coating that rapidly dissipates a high-voltage electric charge.

**“Electric distribution company”** means a public utility, as the term is defined in N.J.S.A. 48:2-13, that transmits or distributes electricity to end users within this State.

**“Electric distribution system”** means that portion of an electric system, which delivers electricity from transformation points on the transmission system to points of connection at a customer's premises. An electric distribution system generally carries less than 69 kilovolts of electricity.

**“Electric generating unit”** means a combustion or steam generating source used for generating electricity that delivers all or part of its power to the electric power distribution grid for commercial sale.

**“Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coating”** means a coating that displays an electrical insulation of at least 1,000 volts DC per mil on a flat test plate and an average thermal conductivity of at least twenty-seven hundredths (0.27) BTU per hour-foot-degree Fahrenheit.

**“Electric-insulating varnish”** means a non-convertible type coating applied to electric motors, components of electric motors, or power transformers, to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance.

**“Electrostatic prep coat”** means a coating that is applied to a plastic part solely to provide conductivity for the subsequent application of a prime, a topcoat, or other coating through the use of electrostatic application methods. An electrostatic prep coat is clearly identified as an electrostatic prep coat on its accompanying safety data sheet (SDS).

**“Electrostatic spray”** means a method of applying a spray coating in which opposite electric charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate by the electrostatic potential between them.

**“Emergency”** means any situation that arises from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of an owner or operator of a facility, such as an unforeseen system capacity shortage caused by an act of God, that requires immediate corrective action to prevent system collapse or to restore normal operations at the facility.

**“Emergency generator”** means a combustion source that:

1. Is located at a facility and produces mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power exclusively for use at the facility;
2. Is the source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power during an emergency when the primary source of energy is unavailable; and
3. Is operated only:
  - i. During the performance of normal testing and maintenance procedures, as recommended in writing by the manufacturer and/or as required in writing by a Federal or State law or regulation;
  - ii. When there is power outage or the primary source of mechanical or thermal energy fails because of an emergency; or
  - iii. When there is a voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website ([www.pjm.com](http://www.pjm.com)) under the "emergency procedures" menu.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“EMI/RFI shielding”** means a coating used on electrical or electronic equipment to provide shielding against electromagnetic interference (EMI), radio frequency interference (RFI), or static discharge.

**“Emission statement”** means a report of the actual annual emissions of a facility submitted by the owner or operator to the Department pursuant to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-21.

**“Emulsified asphalt”** means asphalt which has been liquefied by mixing with water and an emulsifying agent.

**“EPA”** means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

**“Equipment”** means any device capable of causing the emission of an air contaminant either directly or indirectly to the outdoor atmosphere, and any stack or chimney, conduit, flue, duct, vent or similar device connected or attached to, or serving the equipment. This term includes, but is not limited to, a device in which the preponderance of the air contaminants emitted is caused by a manufacturing process.

**“Equipment cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean any production equipment that may be cleaned in place (not moved to a cleaning area) to prevent cross-contamination or for maintenance purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to, cleaning of punch presses, electrical contacts, pump parts, packaging equipment, rollers, ink pans, carts, press frames, and table tops.

**“Etching filler”** means a coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least 0.5 percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.

**“Exclusion rate”** means that rate at or below which the emission of an air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere is not required to be controlled.

**“Exempt organic substance”** means an organic substance which is one of the chemical compounds specifically not included in the term "volatile organic compound" or "VOC" as defined in this section.

**“External floating roof”** means a movable roof in an otherwise open top storage vessel consisting of a floating deck resting on the surface of the liquid contents, a continuous seal supported against the inner surface of the tank shell, and an envelope closing the gap between the floating deck and the seal, the entire deck-seal-envelope combination free to rise and fall with the surface of the liquid during filling and emptying of the storage vessel.

**“Extreme high gloss coating (craft)”** or **“extreme high gloss topcoat (craft)”** means a coating used for pleasure craft that achieves at least 90 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D 523-89.

**“Extreme high gloss coating (metal)”** means a coating used for metal parts and products that, when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D-523 adopted in 1980, shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60 degree meter.

**“Extreme performance coating”** means a coating formulated for and exposed to harsh environmental conditions including, but not limited to:

1. Outside weather conditions all of the time;
2. Temperatures consistently above 95 degrees Celsius or below zero degrees Celsius;
3. Solvents, detergents, abrasives or scouring agents;
4. Chronic exposure to corrosive or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, chemical solutions, chemical atmospheres or chemical fluids; or
5. Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear.

Extreme performance coatings include, but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroad cars, farm machinery, and heavy duty trucks.

**“Fabric coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation, except ink and plastisol, to a textile substrate in a fabric coating line.

**“Fabric printing operation”** means the decorative enhancement of knit or woven cloth including webs, sheets and towels, by applying a pattern or colored design with inks, dyes, or print pastes by techniques including, but not limited to, roller, flat screen, rotary screen, and silk screen printing.

**“Facility”** means the combination of all structures, buildings, equipment, storage tanks, source operations, and other operations located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties owned or operated by the same person. For the purposes of this definition, each natural gas pipeline compressor or pump station and each section of natural gas pipeline between such compressor or pump station shall constitute a separate natural gas pipeline facility.

**“Facility-wide permit”** means a single permit issued by the Department to the owner or operator of a priority industrial facility incorporating the permits, certificates, registrations, or any other relevant Department approvals previously issued to the owner or operator of the priority industrial facility pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., and the appropriate provisions of the Pollution Prevention Plan prepared by the owner or operator of the priority industrial facility pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-41 and 42. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term "facility-wide permit" at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.



**“Federally enforceable”** means all limitations and conditions on operation, production, or emissions that can be enforced by EPA. The foregoing limitations and conditions that can be enforced by EPA include, but are not limited to, those established in:

1. Any standards of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) promulgated at 40 CFR 60;
2. Any national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) promulgated at 40 CFR 61;
3. Any provision of an applicable SIP;
4. Any permit issued pursuant to requirements established at 40 CFR 51, Subpart I; 40 CFR 52.21; 40 CFR 70; or 40 CFR 71; or
5. Any permit or order issued pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., or this chapter.

**“Fiberglass boat”** means a vessel in which either the hull or the deck is built from a composite material consisting of a thermosetting resin matrix reinforced with fibers of glass, carbon, aramid, or other material.

**“Fill pipe”** means a device through which liquid is transferred into a receiving vessel.

**“Filled tooling resin”** or **“filled production resin”** means a resin to which an inert material has been added to change viscosity, density, shrinkage, or other physical properties.

**“Finish primer/surfacer”** means a coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils prior to the application of a topcoat to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or to promote a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

**“First attempt at repair”** means rapid action taken for the purpose of stopping or reducing a leak. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable: tightening of packing gland nuts, tightening of flanges, and ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

**“Fitting”** means a component used to attach or connect pipes or piping details including, but not limited to, flanges and threaded connections.

**“Fixed roof tank”** means a tank with a roof that is permanently affixed to the shell of the tank.

**“Flare”** means a device used for the destruction of waste or by-product gases by passing them through a flame and then directly into the outdoor atmosphere. Thermal oxidizers are not flares.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Flexible coating”** means any coating that is required to comply with engineering specifications for impact resistance, mandrel bend, or elongation as defined by the original equipment manufacturer.

**“Flexible magnetic data storage disc”** means a flat, circular plastic film, contained in a non-rigid envelope, with a magnetic coating on which digital information can be stored by selective magnetization of portions of the flat surface.

**“Flexible packaging materials”** means any paper, plastic or foil substrate, or any combination of those materials that is coated, waxed, laminated, printed, or otherwise treated for fabrication into bags, pouches or other preformed flexible packages.

**“Flexographic printing operation”** means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to an inking roller which in turn transfers the ink onto the raised image areas of a rubber or elastomeric plate secured to a second roller, which then transfers the ink onto the substrate.

**“Floating roof”** means an external or internal pontoon type or double-deck type roof resting on the surface of the liquid contents in a storage vessel, and equipped with a mechanism providing one or more tight seals in the space between the floating roof rim and the vessel shell throughout the entire vertical travel distance of the roof, or any other floating type mechanism approved by the Department for the purpose of preventing air contaminants from being discharged into the outdoor atmosphere.

**“Floor cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean floors in any production area of a facility.

**“Flow coat”** means the process whereby a metal or plastic part or product is conveyed over an enclosed sink, where a coating is applied at low pressure as the item passes under a series of nozzles, and excess coating drains back into the sink, is filtered, and pumped back into a coating holding tank.

**“Flow coater”** means piece of equipment for nonatomizing application of applying resins and gel coats to an open mold with a fluid nozzle, with continuous consolidated streams leaving the nozzle, and with no air supplied to the nozzle.

**“Fog coat”** means a coating that is applied to a plastic part for the purpose of color matching without masking a molded-in texture.

**“Fountain solution”** means a solution used in lithographic printing operations that renders the non-image areas unreceptive to ink.

**“Fountain solution reservoir”** means the collection tank that accepts recirculated fountain solutions.

**“Freeboard height”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the vertical distance determined as follows:

1. For a cold cleaning machine, the distance from the solvent-containing liquid to the top edge of the machine; or
2. For a vapor cleaning machine, the distance from the top of the solvent vapor layer to the top edge of the machine.

**“Freeboard ratio”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, a ratio of the machine's freeboard height to the width of its tank (that is, to the tank's narrower dimension at the tank lip).

**“Freeboard refrigeration device”** means a set of secondary coils mounted in the freeboard area of a solvent cleaning machine that carries a refrigerant or other chilled substance to provide a chilled air blanket above the solvent vapor. This term includes a solvent cleaning machine's primary condenser, if it is capable of maintaining a temperature in the center of the chilled air blanket of not more than 30 percent of the boiling point for the solvent used.

**“Fuel”** means solid, liquid or gaseous materials used to produce useful heat by burning.

**“Fugitive emissions”** means any emissions of an air contaminant released directly or indirectly into the atmosphere which do not pass through a stack or chimney.

**“Gaseous leak”** means the emission of applicable VOC directly or indirectly to the atmosphere as a gas or vapor from a hole, crevice, or other opening in a component, other than an emission that is in accordance with the component's design during normal operations.

**“Gaseous service”** means contact with applicable VOC that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

**“Gasoline”** means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/oxygenated blend having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds per square inch (207 millimeters of mercury) absolute or greater, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

**“Gasoline dispensing facility”** means a stationary facility that dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

**“Gauge float”** means a device to indicate the level of the liquid within a tank. The float rests on the liquid surface inside a gauge well in the tank.

**“Gauge hatch/sample ports”** means a port that consists of a pipe sleeve equipped with a self-closing gasketed cover (to reduce evaporative losses) and allows hand-gauging or sampling of the stored liquid. The gauge hatch/sample port is usually located beneath the gauger's platform, which is mounted on top of the tank shell. A cord may be attached to the self-closing gasketed cover so that the cover can be opened from the platform.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Gel coat”** means a thermosetting resin surface coating formulation containing substances such as styrene or methyl methacrylate, either pigmented or clear, that provides a cosmetic enhancement and improves resistance to ultraviolet radiation, water or chemical adsorption, and degradation from exposure to the elements. Gel coat layers do not contain any reinforcing fibers and gel coats are applied directly to mold surfaces or to a finished laminate.

**“Glass coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation to a glass surface, such as those of glass lamps or bulbs.

**“Gloss reducer”** means a coating that is applied to a plastic part solely to reduce the shine of the part. A gloss reducer shall not be applied at a thickness of more than 0.5 mils of coating solids.

**“Graphic arts operation”** means the application of one or more surface coating formulations across portions of a surface using one or more letterpress, lithographic, rotogravure or flexographic printers used to produce published material and packaging for commercial or industrial purposes, or any letterpress, lithographic, rotogravure or flexographic printers used to produce vinyl or urethane coated fabric or sheets, or any sheet-fed gravure, screen printing, or fabric printing operations together with any associated drying or curing areas. A single graphic arts operation ends after drying or curing and before other surface coating formulations are applied. For any web line, this term means an entire application system, including any associated drying ovens or areas between the supply roll and take-up roll or folder. This term does not include any surface coating operation.

**“Gravure printing operation (sheet-fed)”** means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to a cylinder into the surface of which small, shallow cells have been etched forming a pattern, then wiping the lands between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and finally contacting the substrate, which is fed in single sheets, onto the cylinder so that the surface of the substrate is pressed into the cells, transferring the ink to the substrate. This term does not include proof presses which are being used to check the quality of the image formation of newly engraved or etched gravure cylinders.

**“Guidepole”** means an anti-rotation device that is fixed to the top and bottom of a tank, passing through a well in a floating roof. A guidepole may be solid or be equipped with slots or holes for gauging purposes provided the guidepole is equipped with an appropriate sealing device that prevents openings that expose the stored liquid to the atmosphere.

**“Hatch”** means a system, including a cover which may be opened or closed, that provides access to the interior of a tank or other enclosed container.

**“Hazardous air pollutant”** or **“HAP”** means an air contaminant listed in or pursuant to subsection (b) of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7412).

**“Heat-resistant coating”** means a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400 degrees Fahrenheit during normal use.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Heatset”** means a lithographic printing process in which the printing inks are set by evaporation of the ink oils in a heatset dryer.

**“Heatset dryer”** means a hot air dryer used in heatset web lithographic printing to heat the printed substrate and to promote the evaporation of ink oils.

**“Heatset web lithographic printing”** means a lithographic printing operation in which ink is dried rapidly by forced-air heating.

**“High bake coating”** means a coating designed to cure only at temperatures of more than 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit) and used for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

**“High build primer/surfacer”** means a coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

**“High gloss coating (craft)”** or **“high gloss topcoat (craft)”** means a pleasure craft coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D 523-89.

**“High-performance architectural coating”** means a coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements, and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or AAMA 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels).

**“High-temperature coating”** means a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of at least 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours.

**“High-volume, low-pressure (HVLP) spray”** means a method of applying a spray coating using a spray gun that operates at a level of no more than 10 pounds per square inch of atomized air pressure at the air cap.

**“Historic motor vehicle”** means any motor vehicle which is at least 25 years old and which is owned as a collectors item and used solely exhibition and education purposes by the owner.

**“Hot work”** means riveting, welding, flame cutting or other fire or spark-producing operation.

**“Hydrocarbons”** or **“HC”** means any compound or mixture of compounds whose molecules consist of atoms of hydrogen and carbon only.

**“Idle time”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the period when a solvent cleaning machine is not actively cleaning parts, but the sump heating coil, if present, is turned on.

**“Immersion cold cleaning machine”** means a cold cleaning machine in which the part or parts to be cleaned are immersed in the solvent during the cleaning process.

**“Incinerator”** means any device, apparatus, equipment, or structure using combustion or pyrolysis to oxidize, reduce or salvage any material or substance. "Incinerator" does not include thermal or catalytic oxidizers used as control apparatus on equipment, but it does include (without limitation) any thermal destruction facility which is a resource recovery facility, as such terms are defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4.

**“Indirect emissions”** means a discharge of any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere through any opening that is not a stack or chimney directly connected to the equipment.

**“Industrial cleaning”** means the use of industrial cleaning solvents at one or more of the following unit operations: equipment cleaning, floor cleaning, large manufactured components cleaning, line cleaning, parts cleaning, small manufactured components cleaning, spray booth cleaning, spray gun cleaning, and tank cleaning. “Industrial cleaning” can occur through processes including, but not limited to, brushing, wiping, flushing, or spraying. “Industrial cleaning” does not include janitorial cleaning.

**“Industrial cleaning solvent”** means a substance that contains VOCs and that is used in an industrial cleaning unit operation to remove contaminants including, but not limited to, adhesives, dirt, grease, inks, oil, paint, or soil, from the surfaces of parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, vessels, floors, walls, or other work production related work areas.

**“Industrial/commercial/institutional boiler”** or **“ICI boiler”** means an indirect heat exchanger that generates steam to supply heat to an industrial, commercial, or institutional operation. This term does not include boilers that serve electric generating units.

**“Industrial wastewater treatment system”** means any structure or structures by means of which industrial liquid waste or sludges are subjected to any treatment process requiring the issuance of an individual NJPDES permit regulated by the Department pursuant to the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, under the authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

**“Ink transfer”** means a decal, printed using screen printing onto a special release carrier, that will be transferred from the carrier to a substrate. Final transfer of the decal to the substrate may or may not occur at the screen printing facility.

**“In-line vapor cleaning machine”** means a vapor cleaning machine that uses an automated parts handling system, typically a conveyor, to automatically provide a supply of parts to be cleaned and which is fully enclosed except for the conveyor inlet and exit portals.

**“In-service roof landing”** means a roof landing in which the tank is not taken out of service.

**“Internal combustion engine”** means either a reciprocating engine or a combustion turbine in which power, produced by heat and/or pressure from combustion is converted to mechanical work.

**“Internal floating roof”** means a floating roof located inside a vessel with a fixed roof.

**“Janitorial cleaning”** means the general and maintenance cleaning of building or facility components including, but not limited to, floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, restrooms, furnishings, kitchens, and exterior surfaces of office equipment. “Janitorial cleaning” includes graffiti removal. “Janitorial cleaning” does not include the cleaning of parts, products or equipment, where such parts, products or equipment are incorporated into or used exclusively in manufacturing a product or the cleaning of work areas, such as laboratory benches, where manufacturing or repair activity is performed.

**“KW”** or **“kW”** means kilowatt.

**“Laboratory operations”** means any action, process, or treatment utilizing chemical, physical, or biological factors to conduct experimental research, tests, or demonstrations.

**“Ladder and well”** means a ladder that passes through a well, and is used to access the top of the internal floating roof.

**“Large appliance coating”** means the application of any coating to the component parts of large appliances including, but not limited to, doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior supports of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dish washers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other associated products.

**“Large manufactured components cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean large parts including, but not limited to, automobile bodies and furniture sheet metal, as a step in a manufacturing process.

**“Leak”** means a gaseous leak or a liquid leak of applicable VOC.

**“Leak-free”** means a condition that exists when the reading on a portable hydrocarbon analyzer is less than 500 ppm, expressed as methane, above background, measured using EPA Method 21, as identified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds Leaks, incorporated herein by reference.

**“Leather coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation to a leather substrate in a leather coating line.

**“Letterpress printing”** or **“letterpress printing operation”** means printing using cast metal type or plates on which the image or printing areas are raised above the non-printing areas, the ink rollers touch only the top surface of the raised areas, and the surrounding (non-printing) areas are

lower and do not receive ink. A letterpress printing operation includes, but is not limited to, a heatset letterpress printing operation.

**“Light liquid”** means a fluid with vapor pressure greater than 0.044 pounds per square inch absolute (2.27 millimeters of mercury) at 68°F.

**“Light liquid service”** means contact with a fluid that is 10 percent or greater by weight light liquid.

**“Line cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean coating lines and any associated tank that transports raw material including, but not limited to, paint or resin, and that are cleaned separately from spray guns and other process equipment.

**“Liquid leak”** means the release of liquid applicable VOC from a hole, crevice, or other opening in a component subject to N.J.A.C. 7:27-16, other than a release of liquid VOC in accordance with the component's design during normal operations. The presence of a drop, drip, accumulation, pool, or other visible evidence of a liquid, applicable VOC demonstrates that a liquid leak has occurred.

**“Liquid mounted primary seal”** means a primary seal that is mounted in full contact with the liquid in the annular space between the tank shell and the floating roof.

**“Liquid particles”** means particles which have volume but are not of rigid shape.

**“Liquid service”** means contact with applicable VOC that is in the liquid state at operating conditions.

**“Lithographic printing”** or **“lithographic printing operation”** means printing by a planographic method in which the image and nonimage areas are chemically differentiated. The image area is oil receptive, which allows the pigments in the inks to absorb on the substrate. The non-image area is water receptive, which prevents the pigments in the ink from absorbing on the substrate. This method differs from other printing methods, in which the image is a raised or recessed surface. A lithographic printing operation includes, but is not limited to, a heatset web lithographic printing operation, a coldset web offset lithographic printing operation, and a sheet-fed offset lithographic printing operation.

**“Local exhaust ventilation”** means a system for capturing air contaminants within 36 inches (91.4 centimeters) of the points at which they emerge from a source operation.

**“Low bake coating”** means a coating designed to cure only at temperatures at or below 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit) and used for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

**“Magnet wire coating”** means the application of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire.



**“Major VOC facility”** means any facility which has the potential to emit 25 or more tons of VOC per year.

**“Manufacturing process”** means any action, operation or treatment embracing chemical, industrial, manufacturing, or processing factors, methods or forms including, but not limited to, furnaces, kettles, ovens, converters, cupolas, kilns, crucibles, stills, dryers, roasters, crushers, grinders, mixers, reactors, regenerators, separators, filters, reboilers, columns, classifiers, screens, quenchers, cookers, digesters, towers, washers, scrubbers, mills, condensers, or absorbers.

**“Manufacturing process vessel”** means any container wherein a manufacturing process, or any part thereof, takes place.

**“Marine tank vessel”** means any tugboat, tanker, freighter, passenger ship, barge, boat, ship, or watercraft, which is specifically constructed or converted to be capable of carrying liquid cargo in tanks.

**“Marine terminal”** means any facility, or part thereof, at which liquid cargo is loaded into or unloaded out of marine tank vessels.

**“Marine vessel”** means any component or structure intended for exposure to a marine environment, including an oil drilling platform and a navigational aid.

**“Mask coating”** means a thin film coating applied through a template to coat a small portion of a substrate.

**“Maximum gross heat input rate”** means the maximum amount of fuel a combustion source is able to combust in a given period as stated by the manufacturer of the combustion source. This term is expressed in BTUs per hour, based on the highest BTU value of the fuels combusted.

**“Maximum operating level”** means the highest achievable level of fluid within a tank, as determined by the structural design of the tank. In the absence of tank specific design information, the maximum operating level is equal to tank capacity.

**“Mechanical shoe seal”** means a metallic sheet (the shoe) that is held vertically against the vertical tank wall. The shoe is connected by braces to the floating roof and is held tightly against the wall by springs or weighted levers. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) is suspended from the shoe seal to the floating roof to form a vapor barrier over the annular space between the roof and the primary seal.

**“Medical device”** means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in-vitro reagent or other similar article, including any component or accessory that is:

1. Intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of diseases;

2. Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; or
3. Defined in the National Formulary or the United States Pharmacopoeia or any supplement thereto, available from the U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, [www.usp.org](http://www.usp.org).

**“Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operation”** means an operation to manufacture medical devices or pharmaceutical products, including the associated manufacturing and product-handling equipment and material, work surfaces, maintenance tools and room surfaces that are subject to the Good Manufacturing/Laboratory Practice, available from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ([www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov)), or the Centers for Disease Control /National Institute of Health guidelines for the biological disinfection of surfaces, available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)).

**“Metal and plastic parts application methods”** means any of the following coating application methods: electrostatic spray; HVLP spray; flow coat; roller coat; dip coat (including electrodeposition); airless spray; or air-assisted airless spray.

**“Metal container or closure coating”** means any coating applied to either the interior or exterior of formed metal cans, drums, pails, lids or crowns or flat metal sheets that are intended to be formed into cans, drums, pails, lids or crowns.

**“Metallic coating”** means a coating that contains more than five grams of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.

**“Metal furniture coating”** means the coating in a metal furniture coating line of any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a piece of furniture.

**“Metal particle”** means pieces of a pure elemental metal or a combination of elemental metals.

**“Military specification coating”** means a coating that has a formulation approved by a United States military agency for use on military equipment.

**“Miscellaneous industrial adhesive”** means an adhesive (including an adhesive primer used in conjunction with certain types of adhesives) used at industrial manufacturing and repair facilities for a wide variety of products and equipment that operate adhesives application processes.

**“Mixing vessel”** means, with respect to a surface coating operation or graphic arts operation, any equipment used to develop coatings containing VOCs that involves blending two or more input streams.

**“Mobile equipment”** means equipment which may be driven or is capable of being driven or pulled on a roadway including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, including truck cabs, truck bodies and truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, street cleaning

machines, golf carts, ground support vehicles used in support of aircraft activities at airports, and farm equipment.

**“Modify”** or **“modification”** means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, existing equipment or control apparatus that increases the amount of actual emissions of any air contaminant emitted by that equipment or control apparatus or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted. This term shall not include normal repair and maintenance. Also, for the purposes of this definition, "air contaminant" shall have the meaning of "category of air contaminants" in a case where the regulatory limit is placed on a grouping of contaminants (such as VOCs) rather than on a single species of contaminant.

**“Mold”** means the cavity or surface into or on which gel coat, resin, and fibers are placed and from which finished fiberglass parts take their form.

**“Mold-seal coating”** means the initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface that, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

**“Monomer VOC”** means a relatively low molecular weight organic compound that combines with itself, or other similar compounds, by a cross-linking chemical reaction to become a cured thermosetting resin (polymer). Monomer VOC includes, but is not limited to, styrene and methyl methacrylate.

**“Monomer VOC content”** means the weight of the monomer VOC, divided by the weight of the material applied.

**“Motor vehicle”** means any self-propelled vehicle, including, but not limited to, a car, truck, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, tank, and armored personnel carrier.

**“Motor vehicle bedliner”** means a multi-component coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to a cargo bed after the application of a topcoat to provide additional durability and chip resistance.

**“Motor vehicle cavity wax”** means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation facility, that is applied into the cavity of a vehicle primarily for the purpose of enhancing corrosion protection.

**“Motor vehicle deadener”** means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to selected vehicle surfaces primarily for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

**“Motor vehicle gasket/gasket sealing material”** means a fluid, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, applied to coat a gasket or to replace and perform the same function as a gasket. Motor vehicle gasket/gasket sealing material includes room temperature vulcanization (RTV) seal material.

**“Motor vehicle lubricating wax/compound”** means a protective lubricating material, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to vehicle hubs and hinges.

**“Motor vehicle material surface coating operation”** means a surface coating operation performed at a facility that is not an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating facility.

**“Motor vehicle sealer”** means a high viscosity material, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, for the primary purpose of completely filling body joints of automobiles and light-duty trucks so that there is no intrusion of water, gases, or corrosive materials into the passenger area of the body compartment. “Motor vehicle sealer” is generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating and before the application of subsequent coatings (for example, a primer-surfacer). “Motor vehicle sealer” is also known as “motor vehicle sealant,” “motor vehicle sealant primer,” or “motor vehicle caulk.”

**“Motor vehicle truck interior coating”** means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to the trunk interior to provide chip protection.

**“Motor vehicle underbody coating”** means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to the undercarriage or firewall to prevent corrosion and/or provide chip protection.

**“Multi-colored coating”** means a coating that exhibits more than one color when applied, and that is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

**“Multi-component coating”** means a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film.

**“MW”** means megawatt.

**“Natural gas/gasoline processing plants”** means facilities engaged in the separation of natural gas liquids from field gas and/or fractionation of the liquids into natural gas products such as ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline. Excluded from the definition are compressor stations, dehydration units, sweetening units, field treatment, underground storage, liquefied natural gas units, and field gas gathering systems unless these facilities are located as a gas plant.

**“Navigational aid”** means a buoy or other U.S. Coast Guard waterway marker.

**“New Jersey's coastal waters”** means the Atlantic Ocean area and all areas under tidal influence within three nautical miles (5,566 meters) of the mean high water line as measured from the New Jersey coast, except that, if at any point along the line of measurement, within or beyond three nautical miles (5,566 meters), there is a meeting of waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of any other State or the United States of America, New Jersey's jurisdiction shall end at that point. Any point of measurement shall be taken from a point of New Jersey land, permanent or nonpermanent, and

extended azimuthally to a distance of three nautical miles (5,566 meters) or to the point where another State or the United States of America has jurisdiction.

**“Nonatomized resin application”** means any application technology in which the resin is not broken into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Nonatomized resin application methods include, but are not limited to, flow coaters, chopper flow coaters, pressure-fed resin rollers, resin impregnators, and hand application (for example, application by paint brush or paint roller).

**“Non-contact floating roof”** means a roof that is located inside an internal floating roof tank that is supported on pontoons several inches above the liquid surface.

**“Non-heatset lithographic printing”** means a lithographic printing process in which the printing inks are set by absorption and/or oxidation of the ink oils, not by evaporation of the ink oils in a heatset dryer. For the purposes of this subchapter, use of an infrared heater or printing conducted using ultraviolet-cured or electron beam-cured inks is considered non-heatset lithographic printing.

**“Numismatic die”** means the metal piece engraved with the design used for stamping coins.

**“Offset lithography”** means a planographic method of printing in which the image and nonimage areas are on the same plane and where the ink is transferred from an image plate on one cylinder to an image blanket on a different cylinder. The ink is finally transferred from the image blanket to the surface to be printed.

**“Oily wastewater”** means wastewater generated during the refinery process and which contains oil, emulsified oil, or other hydrocarbons. Oily wastewater originates from a variety of refinery processes including cooling water, condensed stripping steam, tank draw-off, and contact process water.

**“Onboard refueling vapor recovery system,” “ORVR system,” or “ORVR”** means a vehicle emission control system that captures vapors from the vehicle gasoline tank during refueling. The gasoline tank and fill pipe are designed so that, during the vehicle refueling, vapors in the tank travel to an activated carbon packed canister, which adsorbs the vapor. When the engine is in operation, it draws the gasoline vapors into the engine intake manifold to be used as fuel.

**“One-component coating”** means a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner, necessary to reduce the viscosity, is not a component of a “one-component coating.”

**“Opaque stain”** means all stains that contain pigments but are not classified as semitransparent stains, and includes stains, glazes, and other opaque material applied to wood surfaces.

**“Open burning”** means any fire from which the products of combustion are emitted directly into the open air, and are not by design directed through a stack or chimney.

**“Open molding resin and gel coat operation”** means any process in which reinforcing fibers and resins are placed in a mold and are open to the surrounding air while the reinforcing fibers are saturated with resin. This term includes operations in which a vacuum bag or similar cover is used to compress an uncured laminate to remove air bubbles or excess resin, or to achieve a bond between a core material and a laminate. This term also includes, but is not limited to, open molding tooling gel coat operations.

**“Open top tank”** means any vessel in which a manufacturing process, or any part thereof, takes place during which there is an opening to the atmosphere greater than 25 percent of the surface area of any liquid substance contained therein.

**“Operating certificate”** means a "Certificate to Operate Control Apparatus or Equipment" issued by the Department pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act of 1954, specifically N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, which is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance, unless sooner revoked by the Department.

**“Operating permit”** means the permit described in Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7661 et seq., and in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22. This term shall include a general operating permit which is applicable facility wide, but does not include a general operating permit which applies only to a part of a facility. Where a general operating permit applies only to a part of a facility, the general operating permit shall be incorporated into the operating permit. This term also includes an operating permit issued for a temporary facility; for a facility subject to a MACT or GACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26; or for a component of a facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(j).

**“Optical coating”** means a coating applied to an optical lens.

**“Order”** means any and all orders issued by the Department including, but not limited to, administrative orders and administrative consent orders.

**“Organic liquid”** means any liquid that contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including, but not limited to, crude oils and petroleum distillates.

**“ORVR-compatible Phase II vapor recovery system”** means a Phase II vapor recovery system that is one of the following:

1. A vapor balance system;
2. A vapor recovery system with tank pressure management emission control equipment installed on the atmospheric vent of the system and operated in conjunction with the Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems with the purpose of reducing emissions and recovering gasoline vapors during fuel deliveries and refueling vehicles at a gasoline dispensing facility at greater than or equal to 95 percent recovery efficiency for the Phase II system and 98 percent recovery efficiency for the Phase I system. A system with only a pressure/vacuum relief vent valve on the atmospheric vent is not considered an ORVR-compatible Phase II system;

3. A vacuum assist system that has ORVR-compatible nozzles, which are nozzles that are approved as ORVR-compatible in a CARB-certified Phase II system Executive Order or that can be demonstrated to the Department to be ORVR-compatible; or
4. A vapor recovery system used exclusively for the refueling of marine vehicles or aircraft.

**“Other wastewater treatment system”** means any structure or structures by means of which liquid waste or sludges (other than industrial liquid waste or sludges) are subjected to any treatment process requiring the issuance of an individual NJPDES permit pursuant to the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, under the authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

**“Out-of-service”** means any container, pipe or equipment from which all liquid and sludge has been removed, all connecting lines and piping have been disconnected and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked and on which conspicuous signs have been posted that state that it is out-of-service and note the date of removal from service.

**“Overall control efficiency”** means the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency.

**“Pan-backing coating”** means a coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating elements.

**“Paper coating”** means:

1. The application of any coating, excluding plastisol, uniformly distributed across the web, which is put on paper, or on pressure-sensitive tapes regardless of the substrate, including paper, fabric, or plastic film;
2. Related web coating processes on plastic film including, but not limited to, typewriter ribbons, photographic film, and magnetic tape; or
3. Decorative coating on metal foil including, but not limited to, gift wrap and packaging.

This term does not include any graphic arts operation.

**“Partial pressure”** means the pressure exerted by a specified component in a mixture of gases.

**“Particles”** means any material, except uncombined water, which exists as liquid particles or solid particles at standard conditions.

**“Parts cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean miscellaneous items using an industrial cleaning solvent. Examples of miscellaneous items include, but are not

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

limited to, applicator tips, bearings, brushes, circuit boards, cutoff steel/machined parts, engine blocks, filters, gauges, machine parts, motors and assemblies, oil guns, pumps, screws, tool dies, tools, truck parts, and welded parts.

**“Penetrating prime coat”** means a low-viscosity liquid asphalt applied to a surface in order to prepare it for paving with an asphalt concrete.

**“Permit”** means preconstruction permit, operating permit, or facility-wide permit.

**“Person”** means any individual or entity and shall include, without limitation, corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, and joint stock companies, and shall also include, without limitation, all political subdivisions of any State or any agencies or instrumentalities thereof.

**“Petroleum distillate”** means any mixture of VOC produced by condensing vapors of petroleum during distillation, including, but not limited to, naphthas, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, domestic fuel oil, and petroleum solvents.

**“Petroleum solvent dry cleaning”** means a process in which textile and fabric articles are washed in a solution of organic material, and then dried by exposure to a heated air stream. The organic material is produced by petroleum distillation and is comprised of a hydrocarbon range of 8 to 12 carbon atoms per organic molecule.

**“Pharmaceutical product”** means a preparation or compound, including any drug, analgesic, decongestant, antihistamine, cough suppressant, vitamin, mineral or herb supplement intended for human or animal consumption, that is used to cure, mitigate or treat disease, or improve or enhance health.

**“Phase I vapor recovery system”** means a system that controls vapors during the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel to a gasoline dispensing facility vessel. This system is also known as a Stage I vapor recovery system or a Stage I vapor control system.

**“Phase II vapor recovery system”** means a system that controls vapors during the transfer of gasoline from a gasoline dispensing facility vessel to a motor vehicle. This system is also known as a Stage II vapor recovery system or a Stage II vapor control system.

**“Pigmented coat”** means opaque coatings that contain binders and colored pigments and are formulated to conceal the wood surface either as an undercoat or topcoat.

**“Pigmented gel coat”** means an opaque gel coat used to manufacture parts for sale but does not include a tooling gel coat used to build or repair molds.

**“Pipe coating”** means the application of any coating to a pipe comprised of any material except plastic.



NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“PJM”** means PJM Interconnection, LLC, or any successor to PJM as the Regional Transmission Organization, approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), serving a region that includes New Jersey as well as all or parts of other states.

**“Planography”** means any method of printing from a flat surface.

**“Plastic part”** or **“plastic product”** means a piece made from a substance that has been formed from a natural or synthetic resin through the application of pressure or heat or both.

**“Plastisol”** means a surface coating formulation that is a dispersion of finely divided polymeric resin in a high boiling solvent or softening agent that is added to increase flexibility or toughness and includes plastisols to which volatile solvent has been added.

**“Platform”** means any elevated horizontal surface, either temporary or permanent, used for the purpose of gaining access to a component.

**“Pleasure craft”** means a vessel that is manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes.

**“Pleasure craft coating”** means a marine coating, except an unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coating, applied to a pleasure craft by brush, spray, roller, or other means.

**“Pole float”** means a float located inside a guidepole that floats on the surface of the stored liquid. The rim of the float has a wiper or seal that extends to the inner surface of the pole.

**“Pole sleeve”** means a device that extends from either the cover or the rim of an opening in a floating roof deck to the outer surface of a pole that passes through the opening.

**“Pole wiper”** means a seal that extends from either the cover or the rim of an opening in a floating roof deck to the outer surface of a pole that passes through the opening.

**“Polyester”** means a synthetic, long-chain polymeric ester produced mainly by reaction of dibasic acids with dihydric alcohols.

**“Polyester resin material”** means a resin used to fabricate composite products. Polyester resin material includes, but is not limited to, an unsaturated polyester resin, such as orthophthalic, isophthalic, halogenated, dicyclopentadiene, bisphenol A, and furan, a vinyl ester resin, cross linking agent, catalyst, gel coat, inhibitor, accelerator, promoter, and any other material containing VOC that is used in a polyester resin operation.

**“Polyester resin operation”** means an operation that fabricates, reworks, repairs, or touches up composite products for commercial, military, or industrial use by mixing, pouring, manually applying, molding, impregnating, injecting, forming, filament winding, spraying, pultruding, centrifugally casting, curing, or corn-forming by using polyester resin materials.

**“Polymer”** means a chemical compound that consists of a large number of repeating monomer VOC.

**“Positive pressure ventilation”** means any ventilation system in which pressurized air from a compressed air manifold, fan, or similar device is blown into a work area.

**“Potential to emit”** means the maximum capacity of a source operation or a facility to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source operation or a facility to emit an air contaminant, including control apparatus and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is Federally enforceable. If there is no Federally enforceable limitation on the hours of operation of a source operation, then any determination of the maximum design capacity shall be based on a presumption of operation at 8760 hours per year. This term includes the fugitive emissions emitted by the source operation or facility as calculated in a manner consistent with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-21 and current guidance issued by the Department pursuant thereto.

**“Powder coating”** means any coating applied as a dry, finely divided solid that, when melted and fused, adheres to the substrate as a paint film.

**“Pollution prevention”** shall have the same meaning as defined for this term at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5.

**“Ppm”** means parts per million.

**“Ppmvd”** means parts per million by volume, dry basis. This is the number of parts in a mixture, by volume, which are of the specified substance, not including the number of parts contributed by water.

**“Power outage”** means an interruption in the provision of electricity to customers because normally available sources of electrical energy are unavailable, provided the unavailability is due to circumstances beyond the control of the customer.

**“Precision optics”** means the optical elements used in electro-optical devices that are designed to sense, detect, or transmit light energy, including specific wavelengths of light energy and changes of light energy levels.

**“Preconstruction permit”** means a legally valid permit, authorizing construction, installation, reconstruction, or modification of a significant source, issued by the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 pursuant to the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act and in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C.

**“Prefabricated architectural component coating”** means a coating applied to metal parts and products that are to be used as an architectural structure.

**“Pressure relief device”** means a type of component which is installed for safety to relieve elevated pressure within equipment, or within a conduit or duct serving equipment. Such a component is designed to release material contained within the system when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level.

**“Pressure relief valve”** means a type of pressure relief device which consists of a valve that automatically opens when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level and closes when the pressure drops below that level.

**“Pressure vessel”** means a tank, reservoir, or container that is capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient to prevent organic liquid loss or VOC loss to the atmosphere at all times.

**“Pretreatment coating”** means a coating used to provide surface etching that contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight and at least 0.5 percent acid by weight and is applied directly to metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

**“Pretreatment wash primer”** means a coating used to provide surface etching that contains no more than 25 percent solids by weight and at least 0.1 percent acid by weight and is applied directly to fiberglass and metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.

**“Primary condenser”** means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a series of circumferential cooling coils located in the machine through which a chilled substance is circulated or recirculated to provide continuous condensation of rising solvent vapors, to create a concentrated vapor zone.

**“Primary seal”** means a seal mounted below a secondary seal of a rim seal system that consists of two seals. A primary seal, which is in contact with the floating roof tank shell, can be either mechanical shoe, resilient filled, or wiper type.

**“Process emission rate”** means the mass rate of air contaminants emitted from the final source operation of a process, exclusive of any type of control apparatus or product recovery device.

**“Process unit shutdown”** means a regularly scheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for 24 hours or such other longer time as the owner or operator of the unit establishes to be necessary for the removal of the process material so that repairs to the unit can be carried out in a safe manner. The use of spare equipment without stopping production is not a process unit shutdown.

**“Production resin”** means any resin used to manufacture parts for sale, but does not include tooling resins used to build or repair molds, or assembly adhesives. Skin coat is a type of production resin.

**“Psia”** means pounds per square inch absolute.

**“Pultrusion”** means a continuous manufacturing process for composite products that have a uniform cross-sectional shape whereby continuous strands of fiber-reinforcing material are pulled through a strand-tensioning device into a resin impregnation chamber or bath and then pulled through a shaping die.

**“Pump”** means a device used to transport fluids by the addition of energy, and includes all associate components used to make connections or seals.

**“Rated power output”** means the maximum electrical or equivalent mechanical power output stated on the nameplate affixed to an engine or the International Standard Organization (ISO) rated electrical or equivalent mechanical power stated on the nameplate affixed to a turbine by the manufacturer.

**“Receiving vessel”** means any vessel into which an applicable VOC is introduced including, but not limited to, storage tanks, delivery vessels, and manufacturing process vessels.

**“Reciprocating engine”** means an internal combustion engine in which a rotating crankshaft is driven by reciprocating motion of piston(s).

**“Reconstruction”** means the replacement of part(s) of equipment included in a process unit, or the replacement of part(s) of control apparatus, if the fixed capital cost of replacing the part(s) exceeds both of the following amounts:

1. Fifty percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new process unit or, if it is part(s) of control apparatus that is being replaced, 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct comparable new control apparatus; and
2. \$ 80,000, in 1995 dollars, adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

**“Red automotive coating”** means a coating that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Yellow limit: the hue of hostaperm scarlet;
2. Blue limit: the hue of monstral red-violet;
3. Lightness limit for metallics: 35 percent aluminum flake;
4. Lightness limit for solids: 50 percent titanium dioxide white;
5. Solid reds: hue angle of -11 to 38 degrees and maximum lightness of 23 to 45 units; and
6. Metallic reds: hue angle of -16 to 35 degrees and maximum lightness of 28 to 45 units.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

These criteria are based on the Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry. For spherical geometry, specular included, the upper limit is 49 units. The maximum lightness varies as the hue moves from violet to orange. This is a natural consequence of the strength of the colorants, and real colors show this effect.

**“Reduce room draft”** means, with respect to the operation of a solvent cleaning machine, to decrease the flow or movement of air across the top of the freeboard area of the solvent cleaning machine to less than 50 feet per minute (15.2 meters per minute) by methods including, but not limited to, redirecting fans and/or air vents, moving the machine to a corner or other area in the room where there is less flow or movement of air, or constructing a partial or complete enclosure around the machine.

**“Refinishing”** means, with respect to automobiles and light duty trucks, the recoating of the main body or other exterior areas of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross weight or less which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation, of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans. It shall not include the use of adhesive promoters, zinc phosphate pretreatments, uniforming finishes or blenders, specialty primers for plastics, or low reflective accessory coatings.

**“Regenerative cycle combustion turbine”** means a combustion turbine that recovers heat from its exhaust gases and uses that heat to preheat the inlet combustion air which is fed into the combustion turbine.

**“Regulated leak”** means any gaseous leak of applicable VOC at a concentration or level above any applicable limit established in Tables 18A and 18B and any liquid leak of an applicable VOC.

**“Reid vapor pressure”** or **“RVP”** means the absolute vapor pressure of a petroleum product in pounds per square inch (or kilopascals) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit ((F)) (37.8 degrees Celsius ((C))) as measured by "Method 3 Evacuated Chamber Method" promulgated at 40 CFR 80, Appendix E; or any other equivalent test method approved in advance in writing by the Department and the EPA.

**“Remote reservoir cold cleaning machine”** means a cold cleaning machine in which liquid solvent is pumped into a sink-like work area where the cleaning of parts occurs, and from which the solvent is immediately drained back into an enclosed container or reservoir, so that no solvent is allowed to pool in the work area.

**“Repair”** means, with respect to a VOC leak, a corrective action taken to eliminate the leak or reduce the leak to below regulated levels. With respect to fiberglass boat manufacturing materials, “repair” means that portion of the fabrication process that requires the addition of polyester resin or other composite materials to portions of a previously fabricated product in order to mend damage.

**“Repair coating”** means a coating used to re-coat portions of a previously coated product that has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal coating operations.

**“Research”** means investigations directed toward the discovery of facts, scientific principles, reactions, or substances.

**“Research and development laboratory”** means any facility with the primary purpose of conducting research and development into new processes and products, including academic and technological research and development, provided that such a facility is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

**“Resilient filled primary seal”** means an envelope filled with resilient foam (non-metallic polyurethane) mounted at the rim of the floating roof that makes contact with the shell. A resilient filled nonmetallic primary seal can be liquid-mounted or vapor-mounted.

**“Resilient-toroid-type”** seal means a core of open-cell foam encapsulated in a coated fabric that is attached to a mounting on the deck perimeter, and is continuous around the floating roof circumference.

**“Resin”** means any thermosetting resin, with or without pigment, containing substances such as styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5) or methyl methacrylate (CAS No. 80-62-6) and used to encapsulate and bind together reinforcement fibers in the construction of fiberglass parts. Resin includes, but is not limited to, filled tooling resin (filled production resin), production resin, and tooling resin.

**“Resin and gel coat mixing operation”** means any operation in which resin or gel coat, including the mixing of putties or polyputties, is combined with additives that include, but are not limited to, fillers, promoters, or catalysts.

**“Resin impregnator”** means a mechanical nonatomized resin application method in which dry fiberglass fabric is fed down through a pair of finished metal rollers and the fabric is saturated with resins in a controlled fiber-to-resin ratio for each specific composite product.

**“Resist coating”** means a coating that is applied to a plastic part before metallic plating to prevent deposits of metal on portions of the plastic part.

**“Rigid magnetic data storage disc”** means a flat, circular, non-flexible plate with a magnetic coating on which digital information can be stored by selective magnetization of portions of the flat surface.

**“Rim mounted secondary seal”** means a secondary seal mounted on the rim of the floating roof of a storage tank. Rim mounted secondary seals are effective at reducing losses from the primary seal fabric.

**“Rim seal system”** means a closure device between the shell of the storage tank and the floating roof edge. A rim seal system may consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

**“Rim vent”** means a vent used on tanks equipped with a seal design, such as a mechanical shoe seal, that creates a vapor pocket in the seal and rim area. The vent is used to release excess pressure or vacuum that is present in the vapor space bounded by the primary-seal shoe, the floating roof rim, the primary seal fabric, and the liquid level. A rim vent usually consists of a weighted pallet that rests on a gasketed cover.

**“Roll coat”** means a method of applying a coating to a substrate by means of hard rubber, elastomeric, or metal rolls. A roll coat application is used for high viscosity coatings, particularly adhesives, and for small surface areas.

**“Roll-out”** means the process of using rollers, squeegees, or similar tools to compact reinforcing material saturated with resin to remove trapped air or excess resin.

**“Roof drain”** means a drain that permits the removal of rainwater from the surface of external floating roofs. A roof drain may be a closed drainage system that carries rainwater from the surface of the floating roof to the outside of the tank, or an open drainage system consisting of an open pipe that extends a short distance below the bottom of the deck allowing rainwater to drain from the surface of the floating roof into the organic liquid contents of the tank.

**“Roof landing”** means an event where the liquid level in a floating roof tank is lowered to the point where the floating roof is resting on its legs or is supported from above by cables or hangers, and is no longer floating on the surface of the stored liquid.

**“Roof leg”** means an adjustable or fixed leg that is attached to the floating roof deck to support or hold the floating roof deck at a predetermined distance off the tank bottom to prevent damage to the fittings located underneath the deck and to allow for tank cleaning or repair. For adjustable legs, the load-carrying element passes through a well or sleeve in the deck.

**“Roof opening”** means any opening through a floating roof of a storage tank for any deck fitting.

**“Rotogravure printing operation (web-fed)”** means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to a cylinder into the surface of which small, shallow cells have been etched forming an image or a pattern, then wiping the lands between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and finally contacting the substrate, which is fed from a continuous roll, over the cylinder so that the surface of the substrate is pressed into the cells, transferring the ink to the substrate. This term does not include proof presses which are being used to check the quality of the image formation of newly engraved or etched gravure cylinders.

**“Rupture disc”** means a type of pressure relief device which is designed to fracture, rupture, or burst under pressure when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level. Such a device is commonly a diaphragm held between flanges, which under conditions of normal operation remains intact and prevents gases from being released from the system.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Safety-indicating coating”** means a coating that changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.

**“Screen printing operation”** means a system of transferring images onto a substance in which the printing ink passes through a fabric to which a stencil has been applied. The openings in the stencil determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

**“Seal-envelope combination”** means a barrier to the passage of VOC vapors between a floating roof and the inner surface of a storage vessel wall, consisting of a seal which maintains constant contact with the wall as the floating roof rises and descends with the level of the stored VOC, and a membrane, diaphragm, fabric, or blanket, known as an envelope, which spans the gap between the floating roof and the seal and which is vapor-tight.

**“Sealer”** means coatings containing binders that seal a wood surface prior to application of subsequent coatings.

**“Secondary seal”** means a seal mounted above the primary seal of a rim seal system that consists of two seals. Secondary seals can be shoe mounted or rim-mounted.

**“Semiconductor wafer fabrication operation”** means an operation performed in order to manufacture semiconductor or related solid state devices, such as semiconductor diodes and stacks and including rectifiers, integrated microcircuits, transistors, solar cells, and light sensing and emitting devices. Semiconductor wafer fabrication excludes crystal growth and blank wafer production, circuit separation, assembly, and encapsulation.

**“Semitransparent stain”** means stains that contain dyes and/or semitransparent pigments and are formulated to enhance wood grain and to change the color of the surface, but not to conceal the surface; including sap stain, toner, nongrain raising stains, pad stain, spatter stain, and other semitransparent stains.

**“Sheet-fed offset lithographic printing”** means a non-heatset lithographic printing process in which individual pages of paper or other substrate are fed into the machine.

**“Shipbuilding and repair coating”** means the coating used during any building, repair, repainting, converting, or alteration of ships.

**“Shock-free coating”** means a coating applied to electrical components to protect the user from electric shock. The coating has characteristics of being low capacitance and high resistance, and having resistance to breaking down under high voltage.

**“Shoe mounted secondary seal”** means a secondary seal mounted on the primary mechanical shoe. Shoe mounted secondary seals are effective at reducing vapor losses from the gaps between the shoe and the tank shell.



**“Silicone-release coating”** means a coating that contains silicon resin and is intended to prevent food from sticking to metal surfaces, such as baking pans.

**“Simple cycle combustion turbine”** means a combustion turbine that does not recover heat from its exhaust gases.

**“Single-point vapor balance system”** means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with one entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and the same port is used as an exit port for vapor recovery. A single-point vapor balance system utilizes a coaxial drop tube that consists of a pipe within a pipe.

**“Skin coat”** means a layer of resin and fibers applied over the gel coat to protect the gel coat from being deformed by the next laminate layers. Skin coat is a type of production resin.

**“Slop oil”** means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.

**“Small appliances”** means devices used primarily in households and offices including, but not limited to, fans, mixers, blenders, dehumidifiers, toasters, toaster-ovens, slow pot cookers, food processors, portable heaters, lamps, typewriters, staplers, and paper punches.

**“Small manufactured-components cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean a small part as a step in the manufacturing process of that small part. Small parts include, but are not limited to, circuit breaker cases, electrical contacts, engine components, glass windows, machined parts, molded parts, plastic parts, sheet metal panels, steel and copper components, subassemblies, switch covers, switches, threads and bolts, tin/silver-plated terminals, and upholstered parts.

**“Small producer”** means an operator, in the business of crude oil production, who:

1. Produces an average of less than 6,000 barrels per day of crude oil from all operations within the county; and
2. Does not engage in refining, transportation, or marketing of refined petroleum products.

**“Solar-absorbent coating”** means a coating that has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.

**“Solid-film lubricant”** means a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene, or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between meeting surfaces.

**“Solid particles”** means particles of rigid shape and definite volume.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Solvent/air interface”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the interface between the concentrated solvent vapor layer and the air. For a vapor cleaning machine, this contact point is defined as the plane at the mid-line height of the primary condenser coils. For a cold cleaning machine, this contact point is defined as the plane of contact between the liquid solvent and the air.

**“Solvent cleaning machine”** means a device or piece of equipment that uses solvent, in a liquid or vapor state, to remove contaminants, such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings, from the surfaces of materials. Types of solvent cleaning machines include, but are not limited to, vapor cleaning machines, cold cleaning machines, and airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

**“Solvent recovery dryer”** means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquefy and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop, recirculating stream of heated air.

**“Source gas”** means air or gases passed through, or generated by, a source operation and discharged from the source operation.

**“Source operation”** means any process or any identifiable part thereof that emits or can reasonably be anticipated to emit any air contaminant either directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere. A source operation may include one or more pieces of equipment or control apparatus.

**“Special purpose screen printing inks and coatings”** means inks and coatings used in screen printing which are used to print ink transfers, or are designed to resist or withstand any of the following: more than two years of outdoor exposure, exposure to chemicals, solvents, acids, detergents, oil products or cosmetics, temperatures in excess of 170 degrees Fahrenheit, vacuum forming, embossing or molding.

**“Spray booth cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean all interior surfaces of a spray booth and all equipment within the booth including, but not limited to, conveyors, floor, grating, robots, and spray booth walls.

**“Spray gun cleaning”** means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean spray guns, attached paint lines, and any other gun equipment used in applying a coating.

**“Stack or chimney”** means a flue, conduit or opening designed, constructed or utilized for the purpose of emitting any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere.

**“Standard conditions”** means 70 degrees Fahrenheit ((F)) (21.1 degrees Celsius ((C))) and one atmosphere pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute or 760.0 millimeters of mercury).

**“Standard Industrial Classification Code”** or **“SIC Code”** means the system devised by the United States Office of Management and Budget to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“State implementation plan”** or **“SIP”** means a plan for the attainment of any NAAQS, prepared by a state and approved by the EPA pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C., § 1857 et seq.).

**“Stationary combustion turbine”** means any simple cycle combustion turbine, regenerative cycle combustion turbine, or combustion turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that:

1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or
2. Is self-propelled on tracks at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.

**“Stationary reciprocating engine”** means an internal combustion engine that is a reciprocating engine that remains for more than 30 days at a single site (for example, any building, structure, facility, or installation), and:

1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or
2. Is self-propelled on tracks at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility. This term does not include mobile electric generators being used by the military, locomotive engines or construction engines.

**“Steam generating unit”** means any furnace, boiler, or other device which combusts fuel for the purpose of producing steam.

**“Stencil coat (automotive/transportation/business)”** means a coating that is applied over a stencil to a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part at a thickness of 1 mil or less of coating solids, most frequently letters, numbers, or decorative designs.

**“Stencil coating (metal and plastic)”** means an ink or a pigmented coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols, and/or numbers. “Stencil coating (metal and plastic)” does not include stencil coat (automotive/transportation/business).

**“Storage tank”** means any tank, reservoir, or vessel which is a container for liquids or gases, wherein:

1. No manufacturing process, or part thereof, other than filling or emptying takes place; and
2. The only treatment carried out is that necessary to prevent change from occurring in the physical condition or the chemical properties of the liquids or gases deposited into the container. Such treatment may include recirculating, agitating, maintaining the temperature of the stored liquids or gases, or replacing air in the vapor space above the

stored liquids or gases with an inert gas in order to inhibit the occurrence of chemical reaction.

**“Stripping”** means the removal of cured coatings, inks, adhesives, or maskants. Examples include, but are not limited to, wood furniture stripping, metal parts stripping, and dry film stripper operations.

**“Submerged fill pipe”** means a fill pipe whose point of discharge into the receiving vessel is entirely submerged when:

1. The liquid level is no more than six inches (15.2 centimeters) above the vessel bottom; or
2. At a facility other than a gasoline dispensing facility, in the case of a top or side-entering fill pipe, when the liquid level is no more than three times the inside radius of the fill pipe plus five inches (12.7 centimeters), but no more than 42 inches (106.7 centimeters), above the vessel bottom.

**“Superheated vapor system”** means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a system that heats the solvent vapor to a temperature that is at least ten degrees Fahrenheit above the solvent's boiling point. In such a system parts are held in the superheated vapor and then exit the machine.

**“Surface cleaner”** means a device to remove unwanted foreign matter from the surfaces of non-porous or non-absorbent materials by using VOC solvents in liquid or vapor state.

**“Surface coating formulation”** means the material used to form a protective, functional, or decorative film including, but not limited to, paint, varnish, ink, or adhesive, applied to or impregnated into a substrate. This term includes such material whether used in a surface coating or graphic arts operation.

**“Surface coating formulation as applied”** or **“coating as applied”** means the volume, in gallons or liters, of any surface coating formulation used in a surface coating operation, including any diluents or thinners added.

**“Surface coating operation”** means the application of one or more surface coating formulations across an entire surface, using one or more coating applicators, together with any associated drying or curing areas. A single surface coating operation ends after drying or curing and before other surface coating formulations are applied. For any web coating line, this term means an entire coating application system, including any associated drying ovens or areas between the supply roll and take-up roll, that is used to apply surface coating formulations onto a continuous strip or web. This term does not include any graphic arts operation.

**“Synthetic organic chemical or polymer”** means one or more of the substances listed in Appendix I.

**“Tablet coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation to a formed pharmaceutical product.

**“Tank”** means any container whose walls are constructed of material which is rigid and self-supporting.

**“Tank battery”** means, for crude oil production facilities, an aggregation of two or more tanks where the tanks are located so that no one tank is more than 150 feet from another tank as measured from the closest tank edges, and the tanks are located in the same crude oil production field. "Tank battery" means, for non-crude oil production facilities, an aggregation of two or more tanks located within the same facility, regardless of the distance of the tanks from each other.

**“Temporary operating certificate”** means an operating certificate with a term shorter than five years, issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.7(d).

**“Texture coat”** means a coating that is applied to a plastic part that, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

**“Thermal oxidizer”** means a type of control apparatus which reduces the emission of air contaminants by subjecting the gases being emitted to elevated temperatures which cause the air contaminant molecules to decompose within an enclosed space. For the purposes of this subchapter, this term includes catalytic and non-catalytic thermal oxidizers.

**“Tileboard”** means an interior wall paneling product made of hardwood that is designed for use in high moisture areas, such as kitchens and bathrooms.

**“Tooling gel coat”** means the gel coat used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

**“Tooling resin”** means the resin used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

**“Topcoat (craft)”** means any final pleasure craft coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft.

**“Touch-up”** means, for metal and plastic parts, that portion of the process that is necessary to cover minor imperfections. With respect to fiberglass boats, “touch-up” means the application of resin or gel coat to cover minor cosmetic imperfections that occur during fabrication or field installations.

**“Touch-up coating”** means a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

**“Toxic substance”** or **“TXS”** means a substance listed in Table 1 of N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Transfer efficiency”** means the percent by weight, on a dry basis, of the total coating solids applied to an object which adhere to the object.

**“Transfer operation”** means the moving of any substance from any storage tank, manufacturing process vessel, or delivery vessel into any receiving vessel.

**“Translucent coating”** means a coating that contains binders and pigment, and is formulated to form a colored, but not opaque, film.

**“True vapor pressure”** or **“TVP”** means the equilibrium partial vapor pressure exerted by an organic liquid at actual storage temperature.

**“Underground storage tank”** means any tank defined as such in N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

**“Unihose”** means, with respect to a gasoline dispenser at a gasoline dispensing facility, a dispenser which has only one hose and one nozzle per dispenser side which is used for dispensing all grades of gasoline.

**“Unit operation”** means an industrial operation classified or grouped according to its function in an operating environment. A unit operation may consist of one or more items of equipment, for example, both a reactor and a mixing vessel or several mixing vessels.

**“Urethane coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation, except plastisol, to urethane coated fabric or urethane sheets that are more than 0.002 inches (50 micrometers) thick, except resilient floor covering and flexible packaging.

**“Vacuum assist system”** means a vapor recovery system that employs a pump, blower, or other vacuum-inducing device, to collect and/or process vapors at a subject facility.

**“Vacuum bagging”** means any molding technique in which the reinforcing fabric is saturated with resin and then covered with a flexible sheet that is sealed to the edge of the mold and where a vacuum is applied under the sheet to compress the laminate, remove excess resin, or remove trapped air from the laminate during curing. Vacuum bagging does not include processes that meet the definition of closed molding.

**“Vacuum breaker”** means a device used to equalize the pressure of the vapor space across the floating roof deck as the deck is either being landed on or floated off its legs.

**“Vacuum-metalizing process”** means an application process, also known as physical vapor deposition (PVD) process, whereby metal is vaporized and deposited on a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

**“Vacuum-metalizing coating (automotive/transportation/business machine)”** means a topcoat or basecoat that is used in the vacuum-metalizing process for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

**“Vacuum-metalizing coating (metal and plastic)”** means the undercoat applied to the substrate on which metal is deposited or the overcoat applied directly to the metal film using a vacuum-metalizing or physical vapor deposition (PVD) process. “Vacuum-metalizing coating (metal and plastic)” does not include vacuum-metalizing coating (automotive/transportation/business machine).

**“Vacuum service”** means equipment operating at an internal pressure which is at least 0.725 pounds per square inch (37.5 millimeters of mercury) below ambient pressure.

**“Valve”** means a device that regulates or isolates the fluid flow in a pipe, tube, or conduit by means of an external actuator.

**“Vapor”** means the gaseous form of substances which, under standard conditions, are in the solid or liquid state and which can be changed to these states by either increasing the pressure or decreasing the temperature.

**“Vapor balance system”** means a system for controlling vapor losses during the transfer of a VOC liquid from one vessel to another vessel by means of the simultaneous counter-transfer of displaced vapors from the receiving vessel to the vessel supplying the liquid.

**“Vapor cleaning machine”** means a solvent cleaning machine that uses either solvent vapor generated by boiling liquid solvent or heated liquid solvent as part of the cleaning or drying cycle. This term includes both batch vapor cleaning machines and in-line vapor cleaning machines, but does not include cold cleaning machines and machines which do not have a solvent/air interface, such as airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

**“Vapor-mounted primary seal”** means a seal-envelope combination which is mounted so that underneath the seal there is an annular vapor space which is bounded by the bottom of the seal, the vessel wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

**“Vapor pressure”** means the pressure of the vapor phase of a substance, or the sum of the partial pressures of the vapor phases of individual substances in a mixture of substances, when in equilibrium with the non-vapor phase of the substance or substances.

**“Vapor recovery system”** or **“vapor control system”** means a system for preventing the emission of organic vapors into the outdoor atmosphere.

**“Vapor-tight”** means not capable of allowing the passage of gases at the pressures encountered.

**“Vapor up control switch”** means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a thermostatically controlled switch which shuts off or prevents condensate from being sprayed when there is no vapor. On in-line vapor cleaning machines the switch also prevents the conveyor from operating when there is no vapor.

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

**“Vinyl coating”** means the application of any surface coating formulation, except ink and plastisol, to vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

**“Vinylester resin”** means a thermosetting resin containing esters of acrylic or methacrylic acids and having double-bond and ester linkage sites only at the ends of the resin molecules.

**“Visible gap”** means a gap of a deck fitting or roof opening of more than 1/8 inch (0.32 centimeters) between any gasket or seal and the opening that it is intended to seal.

**“Volatile organic compound”** or **“VOC”** means a volatile organic compound as that term is defined by the EPA at 40 CFR 51.100(s), as supplemented or amended, which is incorporated by reference herein.

**“Voltage reduction”** means a reduction in customer supply voltage of at least five percent by an electric distribution company in order to reduce load on an electric distribution system.

**“Wash coat”** means a coating containing binders that raise wood surfaces, prevent undesired staining, and control penetration.

**“Web”** means a surface coating operation where a continuous roll of substrate is fed.

**“Wiper primary seal”** means a continuous annular blade of flexible material (for example, rubber, urethane, or foam filled) fastened to a mounting bracket on the deck perimeter that spans the annular rim space and contacts the tank shell. A wiper seal system may consist of a single primary seal, or dual (multiple) seals where one seal is mounted above the other.

**“Working mode cover”** means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, any cover or other element of the machine's design that shields the machine's openings from outside air disturbances while parts are being cleaned in the machine.

**“Worst case operating conditions”** means the conditions of operation which result in the maximum VOC emission rate for any hour period for a continuous operation or the maximum VOC batch cycle emission rate for a batch operation, considering any enforceable limitations on the operation including those set forth in any applicable rule or regulation, permit, or operating certificate.

**“Zero gap”** means no gap between the tank shell and the seal shall exceed 0.06 inch. The cumulative length of all gaps exceeding 0.02 inch shall not be more than five percent of the circumference of the tank, excluding gaps less than 1.79 inches from vertical seams.

**“Zero gap pole wiper seal”** means a seal with no gap exceeding 0.06 inches between outer surface of the guidepole or gauge well and pole wiper seal.

...



### **7:27-16.3 Gasoline transfer operations**

- (a) This section shall apply to any gasoline transfer operation and to the storage, transportation, and dispensing of gasoline for the refueling of vehicles or for use in any other type of operation including, but not limited to, agricultural, aviation, industrial, commercial, construction, and marine operations.
- (b) This section shall not apply to the following:
  - 1. The loading of gasoline as cargo into a marine tank vessel. Marine tank vessel loading operations that occur in New Jersey or in New Jersey coastal waters are subject to the provisions at N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.5;
  - 2. The transfer of gasoline into a stationary storage tank during construction ballasting; and
  - 3. The transfer of gasoline into or from portable fuel containers.
- (c) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transfer of gasoline into a receiving vessel having a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) or greater, unless the following requirements are met:
  - 1. The transfer is made:
    - i. Through a submerged fill pipe. If the receiving vessel is a stationary storage tank (either above ground or underground), the submerged fill pipe shall be permanently affixed to the tank; or
    - ii. By some other means approved by the Department as being equally or more effective in reducing total applicable VOC emissions into the outdoor atmosphere during transfer; or
  - 2. The manufacturing process vessel was installed before December 17, 1979.
- (d) Except as provided in (i) below, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank having a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) or greater unless the storage tank meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.2. The storage tank shall either have a floating roof or be equipped and operating with all of the following Phase I vapor recovery system emission controls:
  - 1. A Phase I vapor recovery system that reduces the total applicable VOC emissions into the outdoor atmosphere by no less than 98 percent of the concentration of applicable VOC by volume in the air-vapor mixture displaced during the transfer of gasoline;

2. A pressure/vacuum relief vent valve on each atmospheric vent;
  3. A CARB-certified Phase I EVR system pressure/vacuum relief vent valve. A Phase I vapor recovery system installed before (the operative date of this amendment), shall comply with this paragraph on or before (one year after the operative date of this amendment); and
  4. A CARB-certified Phase I EVR system, including a dual point vapor balance system, the components of which shall have been approved in one or more CARB-certified Phase I EVR System executive orders in effect at the time of installation, but the components need not all be approved in the same executive order. A Phase I vapor recovery system installed before (the operative date of this amendment), shall comply with this paragraph on or before (seven years after the operative date of this amendment), except:
    - i. A Phase I vapor recovery system that is using a single-point vapor balance system installed before (the operative date of this amendment), is not required to replace the single-point vapor balance system with a dual-point vapor balance system. The CARB-certified Phase I EVR System Executive Order requirements for rotatable adapters shall not apply to a gasoline dispensing facility using a single-point vapor balance system.
- (e) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility with an existing Phase II vapor recovery system for the transfer of gasoline into any gasoline-laden vehicular fuel tank shall either:
1. Decommission the system on or before (three years after the operative date of this amendment) in accordance with (h) below and maintain the system in accordance with the requirements of this section until the decommissioning is completed; or
  2. For a Phase II vapor recovery system that is ORVR-compatible, either:
    - i. Decommission the system in accordance with (h) below; or
    - ii. Maintain the system in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (f) Except as provided in (e) above, the owner or operator of an existing gasoline dispensing facility with an existing Phase II vapor recovery system shall ensure that:
1. The transfer of gasoline into any gasoline-laden vehicular fuel tank is made using a vapor recovery system that is approved by the Department and that reduces the total applicable VOC emissions into the outdoor atmosphere by no less than 95 percent of the concentration of applicable VOC by volume in the air-vapor mixture displaced during the transfer of gasoline;

2. The vapor recovery system is one of the following:
    - i. A Phase II vapor recovery system that is CARB-certified;
    - ii. A Phase II vapor recovery system that was certified by CARB prior to July 25, 2001, for which all replacement parts/equipment/components and all subsequent construction modifications:
      - (1) Are approved in an Executive Order or approval letter issued by CARB on or after July 25, 2001; and
      - (2) Do not decrease the VOC emission control efficiency of the system; or
    - iii. A Phase II vapor recovery system that is equivalent for the purpose of VOC emission control to a CARB-certified Phase II vapor recovery system and that is approved by the Department and the EPA;
  3. Each dispensing device at a gasoline dispensing facility meets the following requirements:
    - i. Each nozzle shall have a check valve located in the nozzle;
    - ii. At a facility with a vacuum assist vapor control system, each nozzle shall be equipped with a splash-guard that prevents spillage during refueling; and
    - iii. Each dispensing device and its nozzle(s) shall be designed to be compatible, such that:
      - (1) The nozzle together with its vapor boot fits into the housing in which it is hung on the dispensing device; and
      - (2) The nozzle's vapor check valve remains in the closed position when the nozzle is properly hung on the dispensing device.
- (g) Except as provided in (i) below, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility with a stationary storage tank greater than or equal to 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) shall ensure that:
1. During the transfer of gasoline into any gasoline-laden vehicular fuel tank, any person refueling a vehicle prevents overfilling and spillage and does not allow the transfer of gasoline to continue after the nozzle automatic shut-off point;
  2. At a gasoline dispensing facility that was constructed on or after June 29, 2003, and for which the Department issued a construction permit after June 29, 2003, each dispensing device that dispenses more than one grade of gasoline utilizes a unihose system for dispensing gasoline;

3. At a gasoline dispensing facility without a Phase II vapor recovery system, each nozzle is a CARB-certified enhanced conventional (ECO) nozzle in accordance with CARB certification procedure CP-207, as amended or supplemented. If no nozzle is CARB-certified at the time of the installation, decommissioning, or nozzle replacement, a conventional nozzle may be installed.
    - i. A gasoline dispensing facility installed before (the operative date of this amendment), shall comply with this paragraph as a part of the decommissioning of a Phase II system, and each time a nozzle is replaced thereafter; and
  4. At a gasoline dispensing facility without a Phase II vapor recovery system, each dispenser hose is a CARB-certified low permeation hose in accordance with CARB certification procedures CP-201 and CP-207, as amended or supplemented.
    - i. A gasoline dispensing facility installed before (the operative date of this amendment), shall comply with this paragraph as a part of the decommissioning of a Phase II system, and each time a dispenser hose is replaced thereafter.
- (h) The decommissioning of a Phase II vapor recovery system shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
1. Petroleum Equipment Institute document PEI/RP300-09 “Recommended Practices for Installation and Testing of Vapor-Recovery Systems at Vehicle-Fueling Sites” (available at [www.pei.org](http://www.pei.org)), incorporated herein by reference, as amended or supplemented, which includes the testing set forth at Table 3A below, and (j) below, as applicable;
  2. The decommissioning of a Phase II vapor recovery system shall be conducted or supervised by an individual who is certified by the Department in underground storage tank installation or closure and who also works for a certified firm in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14B-13, except neither a certified individual nor a certified firm is required for decommissioning testing performed in accordance with PEI requirements and Table 3A below;
  3. All underground piping and/or condensate traps associated with the decommissioned vapor recovery system that are not removed at the time of decommissioning shall be removed at such time in the future that they become exposed as a part of a modification to the gasoline dispensing facility, or if the system fails a static pressure performance test as required in (j) below and the leak is associated with the vapor recovery system underground piping system;
  4. At least 14 days prior to commencing work to decommission, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall notify the Department by e-mail to [14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov](mailto:14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov) and include the name, address, and registration number of

the facility, name and contact information for the owner and operator, the name and contact information of the certified individual and business conducting the decommissioning, and the date on which the decommissioning is scheduled to begin; and

5. Within 14 days after decommissioning is complete, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall notify the Department by e-mail to [14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov](mailto:14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov) and include the name, address, and registration number of the facility, name and contact information for the owner and operator, the name and contact information of the certified individual and business conducting the decommissioning, the date on which the decommissioning was conducted and a decommissioning checklist in accordance with PEI/RP300-09, or a checklist that may be amended by the Department as applicable.

(i) The provisions of (d)3 and 4 and (g)2, 3, and 4 above do not apply to a gasoline dispensing facility installed after (the operative date of this amendment), if:

1. The vapor recovery system and refueling equipment subject to (d) and (g) above is used exclusively for the refueling of marine vehicles, unless the equipment identified in (d)3 or 4 or (g)2, 3, or 4 above is being replaced; or
2. The vapor recovery system and refueling equipment subject to (d) and (g) above is used exclusively for the refueling of aircraft, unless the equipment identified in (d)3 or 4 or (g)2, 3, or 4 above is being replaced.

(j) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall perform tests to demonstrate that the facility's vapor recovery systems or equipment are performing properly, as follows:

1. Each test set forth in Table 3A below that is applicable to the facility shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule for testing given in the Table;
2. Each test required to be performed pursuant to (j)1 above shall be conducted utilizing the applicable CARB test method cited in Table 3A below, or utilizing some other method approved by the Department and the EPA. A copy of the test methods cited in Table 3A above is available at [www.arb.ca.gov/vapor/vapor.htm](http://www.arb.ca.gov/vapor/vapor.htm);
3. At least 14 days prior to performing any tests, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall notify the Department by e-mail to [14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov](mailto:14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov) and include the name, address, and registration number of the facility, name and contact information for the owner and operator, the name and contact information of the business conducting the testing, and the date on which the testing is scheduled to begin;

4. On the day of the test, any corrective action, repairs, or equipment replacement made to the vapor recovery system shall be recorded with the test results on the documentation of the test results;
5. A vapor recovery system or equipment shall be deemed to have passed a test conducted pursuant to (j)1 above, if it meets the applicable performance standards and specifications that are set forth in CARB's Vapor Recovery Certification Procedures and/or Test Procedures, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference. A copy of CARB's Vapor Recovery Certification and Testing Procedures may be downloaded from CARB's website at <https://www.arb.ca.gov/vapor/vapor.htm>;
6. If the vapor recovery system or equipment at a gasoline dispensing facility fails any test required to be performed pursuant to (j)1 above, the owner or operator of the facility shall:
  - i. Notify the Department in writing within 72 hours of the failure. Such notification shall be submitted to the Department by e-mail to [14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov](mailto:14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov) and include the name, address, and registration number of the facility, name and contact information for the owner and operator, the name and contact information of the business conducting the testing, the date the testing was conducted, and the results of the testing using the forms in the applicable CARB method; and
  - ii. Have the system repaired and retested within 14 days of failure of the test and record any repairs on the documentation of the test results;
7. If the vapor recovery system or equipment at a gasoline dispensing facility fails any retesting required to be performed pursuant to (j)1 above, the owner or operator of the facility shall:
  - i. Notify the Department in writing within 72 hours of the failure. Such notification shall be submitted to the Department by e-mail to [14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov](mailto:14dayUSTnotice@dep.nj.gov) and include the name, address, and registration number of the facility, name and contact information for the owner and operator, the name and contact information of the business conducting the testing, the date the testing was conducted, and the results of the testing using the forms in the applicable CARB method; and
  - ii. Have the system repaired and retested in accordance with a compliance plan approved by the Department;
8. The owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing facility shall maintain a record of the performance of each of the tests, and of the results obtained, in accordance with (t) below;

9. Upon the request of the Department, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall provide the testing documentation and results required pursuant to (j)9 above and (t) below to the Department, either at the facility or to the Department's offices, as specified by the Department; and
10. Upon the request of the Department, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall demonstrate the efficiency of the facility's vapor recovery system in reducing the total applicable VOC emissions released from the facility into the outdoor atmosphere, as required pursuant to (d)1 and/or (f)1 above, in accordance with test procedures or documentation approved by the Department.

Table 3A  
Testing for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

<u>Test</u>	<u>Applicability</u>	<u>Testing Schedule</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
Static Pressure Performance Test	Applies to any facility required to have a vapor recovery system under (d) above or that decommissions a vapor recovery system under (h) above	Within 90 days from the date of installation of the system, at least once in every 12-month period thereafter, and as part of decommissioning	CARB TP-201.3* for underground storage tanks and CARB TP-206.3B for aboveground storage tanks, as applicable, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference
Pressure Vacuum Vent Valve Test	Applies to any facility required to have a vapor recovery system under (d) above or that decommissions a vapor recovery system under (h) above	Within 90 days from the date of installation of the system, at least once in every 12-month period thereafter, and as part of decommissioning	CARB TP-201.1E, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference
Dynamic Backpressure Performance Test	Applies to any facility that has a Phase II vapor recovery system under (f) above	Within 90 days from the date of installation of the system and at least once in every 36-month period thereafter	CARB TP-201.4, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference
Air to Liquid Volume Ratio Test	Applies to any facility that has a Phase II vacuum assist vapor recovery system under (f) above	Within 90 days from the date of installation of the system and at least once in every 36-month period thereafter	CARB TP-201.5, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

Torque Test	Applies to any facility that has rotatable adapters under (d) above	Within 90 days from the date of installation of the system and at least once in every 12-month period thereafter	CARB TP-201.1B, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference
Tie-Tank Test	Applies to any facility that decommissions a Phase II vapor recovery system under (h) above	As part of decommissioning	CARB TP-201.3C, including all subsequent revisions thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference

\*In CARB TP-201.3, the compliance equation for a Phase II vacuum assist system with one to six nozzles shall be used for a gasoline dispensing facility with a Phase I vapor recovery system and no Phase II vapor recovery system. This compliance equation for a Phase I vapor recovery system is also included in CARB’s Vapor Recovery Certification Procedure CP-201.

- (k) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit a delivery vessel having a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) or greater, except if it is a railroad tank car or marine tank vessel, to contain gasoline unless:
  1. The delivery vessel sustains a pressure change of less than three inches of water (six millimeters of mercury) in five minutes when pressurized to 18 inches of water (34 millimeters of mercury) and evacuated to six inches of water (11 millimeters of mercury);
  2. Pressure and vacuum tests are performed on the delivery vessel at least once in every 12-month period, in accordance with test procedures specified by the Department, to determine whether or not the requirements of (k)1 above are met;
  3. A certification is affixed to the delivery vessel in a prominent location, which indicates the identification number of the vessel and the date the vessel last passed the pressure and vacuum tests; and
  4. A record of certification is kept with the delivery vessel at all times and made available upon request by the Department. The record of certification shall include the name and address of the delivery vessel owner; the delivery vessel identification number; and, for each test performed, the test method used, the testing location, date of test, tester's name and signature, and test results.
  
- (l) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit a transfer of gasoline, to or from a delivery vessel, if the transfer is subject to the provisions of (d) above, and (m) or (n) below, and if the delivery vessel being loaded is under a pressure in excess of 18 inches of water (34 millimeters of mercury) gauge or the delivery vessel being unloaded is under a vacuum in excess of six inches of water (11 millimeters of mercury) gauge.



NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

- (m) Except as provided in (q) below, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transport or transfer of gasoline in a delivery vessel having a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) or greater unless such vessel is vapor-tight at all times while containing any VOC, except during:
  - 1. Emergency conditions;
  - 2. Gauging; or
  - 3. Venting through a vapor control system approved by the Department.
  
- (n) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transfer of gasoline or any other substance into a gasoline vapor laden delivery vessel having a maximum capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters) or greater, unless:
  - 1. The transfer operation is conducted at a gasoline loading facility equipped with a vapor control system that meets the requirement of (o) below, the vapor control system is properly connected to the delivery vessel, and the vapor control system is properly operated throughout the duration of the transfer operation; or
  - 2. The delivery vessel is being used for the purpose of holding gasoline from a storage tank during a period in which the storage tank is undergoing repair or maintenance and the duration of this use is limited to less than one month.
  
- (o) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transfer or loading of gasoline or any other substance into any gasoline vapor laden delivery vessel except at a gasoline loading facility that is equipped and operating with a vapor control system in accordance with the following provisions:
  - 1. At a facility where the daily loading rate does not exceed 15,000 gallons (56,775 liters) of gasoline per day, as determined in accordance with (o)3 below, the facility shall be equipped and operating with a vapor balance system or some other vapor control system of equal or higher efficiency. Such vapor balance system shall not have a vent that is open to the atmosphere during transfer and shall not return the vapors to a tank equipped with a floating roof;
  - 2. At a facility where the daily loading rate exceeds, or may exceed, 15,000 gallons (56,775 liters) of gasoline per day, as determined in accordance with (o)3 below, the facility shall be equipped and operating with a vapor control system which:
    - i. Prevents applicable VOC emissions to the outdoor atmosphere from exceeding the maximum allowable emissions as determined from Table 3B below; or
    - ii. Reduces the total applicable VOC emissions to the outdoor atmosphere by no less than 90 percent by weight; and

3. For the purposes of (o)1 and 2 above, a gasoline loading facility's daily loading rate shall be its average daily rate during the month in which the facility had its highest monthly throughput in the last 12 months of operation.

TABLE 3B  
EMISSION STANDARDS FOR GASOLINE LOADING FACILITIES LOADING MORE THAN 15,000 GALLONS (56,775 LITERS) PER DAY

<b>Concentration of Applicable VOC in Gas Displaced from Delivery Vessel, Volume Percent</b>		<b>Maximum Allowable Emissions per Volume Unit Loaded</b>	
<b><u>Greater Than</u></b>	<b><u>But Not Greater Than</u></b>	<b><u>Pounds per Ten Thousand Gallons</u></b>	<b><u>Milligrams per Liter</u></b>
50	--	6.7	80
40	50	5.8	70
30	40	5.0	60
20	30	4.2	50
15	20	3.8	45
0	15	3.3	40

- (p) Except as provided in (q) below, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit any transfer of gasoline, subject to the provisions of (d), (f), (n), or (o) above, if:
  1. The delivery vessel being loaded or unloaded, or the vapor control system or other equipment serving the transfer operation, has:
    - i. A vapor leak which results in a concentration of applicable VOC greater than or equal to 100 percent of the lower explosive limit of propane, when measured at a distance of 1.0 inch (2.54 centimeters) or less from the location of the leak; or
    - ii. A liquid leak;
  2. Any component of the delivery vessel designed for preventing the release of gasoline vapors is not installed and operating as designed; or
  3. Commencing or continuing the transfer would result in a liquid gasoline spill.
- (q) A delivery vessel subject to the provisions of (k) above that is found to be in violation of (m) or (p) above shall be:
  1. Repaired and a new certification, in accordance with (k)3 and 4 above, shall be affixed to the delivery vessel within 15 days; or

2. Removed from service until (m) and (p) above are met in full.
- (r) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the transfer of gasoline at a gasoline loading facility, into or from a delivery vessel, or at a gasoline dispensing facility that is required to have a vapor control system pursuant to (d), (f)1, (n), or (o) above unless:
1. The vapor control system is designed to meet the applicable requirements in (d), (f), (n), or (o) above;
  2. All hoses, piping, connections, fittings and manholes serving the vapor control system are vapor-tight and free of liquid leaks, except when gauging or sampling is being performed.
  3. The vapor control system, including any component thereof, is maintained in proper operating condition and kept free of defects that could impair the effectiveness of the system;
  4. The vapor control system is constructed out of materials that will not become degraded when exposed to any grade of gasoline which may be stored, transferred, and/or dispensed; and
  5. The vapor control system is operated properly whenever gasoline is stored, transferred, and/or dispensed.
- (s) (Reserved)
- (t) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall maintain the following records at the facility:
1. A record of the monthly throughput of gasoline;
  2. If the facility is required to test a vapor control system pursuant to (j) above:
    - i. Documentation of the performance of each test required pursuant to (j) above, including the date, the name of the testing company and the test method used; and
    - ii. A record of the results of each test performed pursuant to (j) above.
- (u) The owner or operator of a gasoline loading facility with a vapor control system pursuant to (o) above shall maintain the following records at the facility.
1. On a daily basis, record the total quantity, in gallons or liters, loaded into delivery vessels at the facility;
  2. On a continuous basis or at a frequency approved by the Department in writing:

NOTE: THIS IS A COURTESY COPY OF THIS RULE. THE OFFICIAL VERSION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 20, 2017 NEW JERSEY REGISTER AND WILL BE OPERATIVE ON DECEMBER 23, 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AT N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8.

- i. For any thermal oxidizer used to control the emission of applicable VOCs, record the operating temperature at the exit of the combustion chamber and the carbon monoxide concentration in the flue gas emitted to the outdoor atmosphere; or
  - ii. For a vapor control system using carbon or other adsorptive material, record the concentration of the total applicable VOCs in the flue gas emitted to the outdoor atmosphere; or, provided that the owner or operator confirms daily that the automatic switching between carbon beds is functioning in accordance with permit conditions, record the date of carbon bed replacement; and
3. Upon the request of the Department and at the frequency specified by the Department, record any other operating parameter relevant to the prevention or control of air contaminant emissions from the facility.